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WILLIAM PACA, 1740-1799

Painted in 1772 by Charles Willson Peale. Deposited at the Maryland Historical Society by the Peabody Institute. Photograph by Frick Art Reference Library.

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No. 1

WILLIAM PACA, SIGNER, GOVERNOR, JURIST

By ALBERT SILVERMAN

Of the four Marylanders who signed the Declaration of Independence, William Paca, the two hundredth anniversary of whose birth occurred on October 31, 1940, is perhaps the least known. Paca was born on the north shore of the Bush river, near Abingdon, Harford County, and tradition has it that the family was of Italian origin. Be that as it may, Paca's maternal grandmother was the selfsame beauty and coquette, Elizabeth Martin, with whose name an old nursery rhyme still extant is so free:

Pretty Betty Martin,
Tip-toe! Tip-toe!
Pretty Betty Martin,
Tip-toe fine!

Pretty Betty Martin,
Tip-toe! Tip-toe!
Couldn't find a husband
To suit her mind.¹

By the time the future Signer arrived on the scene, his parents, John and Elizabeth Paca, had not only acquired affluence, but were also well-intrenched politically. Thus young William was afforded almost every advantage that social position and political influence could bring to bear. At fifteen he was sent to the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, where he was awarded the degree of M. A. in 1759. Returning home, he entered the law office of the celebrated Stephen Bordley of An-

¹ John M. Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware* (Philadelphia, 1914), p. 39.

napolis, one of the colony's outstanding legal lights. Then, in 1762, in keeping with the custom of the time, he journeyed to England where he completed his legal training at the Inner Temple, London.

On May 26, 1763, Paca married Mary Chew, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria (Lloyd) Chew, who, according to a contemporary account,² had "a very considerable fortune." Of five children that blessed this union only one survived. In 1774 Paca's wife died and two years later he married Anne Harrison, of Philadelphia.

Paca was admitted to the bar of the province in 1764, hung out his shingle in Annapolis and immediately threw himself into the thick of the struggle against the increasing tyranny of the mother country.

Despite the growing pressure of his legal and political activities, Paca found time to participate in the social whirl that made Annapolis one of the gayest of colonial capitals. Thus, for example, on February 9, 1771, together with Thomas Johnson, Jr., he was nominated for membership³ in the Homony Club, that gay and sprightly group whose antic carryings-on are still spoken of in Annapolis. The Historical Society of the State of Pennsylvania is in possession of a letter⁴ in the hand of Paca addressed to the Homony Club and demanding—in mock-serious terms—that the Club's secretary, Mr. William Eddis, be impeached and given "condign punishment" for negligence in the care of the "sacred records of the Society." It seems that Mr. Eddis had permitted his maid-servant to convey the records from the club-rooms to his home. According to the published records⁵ of the Club, Eddis was given an elaborate and hilarious trial presided over by Thomas Johnson, "Judge-Advocate." The culprit was found guilty and solemnly admonished by the President.

On the occasion of Paca's re-election to the Club the next year he wrote the following letter to the President, John Brice:

Sir,

Nothing can be more agreeable to me than the honour of being a member of The Respectable Homony Club. My Country's Concerns do not

² *Annapolis Maryland Gazette*, June 2, 1763.

³ *American Historical Record*, I (1872), 297.

⁴ Paca to Homony Club. Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Hereafter cited as Pa. Hist. Soc.), December 14, 1771.

⁵ *American Historical Record*, I, 295-303; 348-355.

interfere with my acceptance of a seat in that much esteemed and applauded institution. I should therefore be happy in uniting the character of a Representative of the City⁶ with that of a member of the Homony Club.

I am Sir most respectfully your very humble and obliged Friend
& Servt.

Wm. Paca⁷

At about this time he built his splendid town residence, known since as the Paca house and immortalized by Winston Churchill in the novel *Richard Carvel*. At Paca House, now the Carvel Hall Hotel and still one of the show places of Annapolis, were entertained, with all the punctilio and courtliness of the period, many celebrities, including George Washington.

Paca's political career bears a very striking resemblance to the earlier career of Thomas Jefferson. Like the great Virginian, he was a member of the Sons of Liberty, delegate to the Colonial Assembly, member of the Committees of Correspondence and Public Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the State Legislature and Governor. Each of the men, moreover, had a hand in the framing of his own State's constitution. Neither man attended the Constitutional Convention. Again, like Jefferson, Paca viewed the Constitution with mixed feelings. Although he voted finally to ratify the instrument, he fought strenuously for amendments which would set up safeguards against possible Federal aggression in the realm of State and individual rights. At this point, however, the careers of the two men bifurcate and the parallel ceases. Jefferson went on to greater things as Secretary of State, Vice President and, finally, President; while Paca, whose judicial honors already included the chief judgeship of the Maryland General Court and the chief justiceship of the Federal Court of Appeals in Admiralty Cases, concluded his life's work as Federal district judge.

Paca seems to have first come into prominence in the "forty per poll" controversy, in 1772. At this time a great deal of criticism was directed at the Act of 1702 which provided that every minister of the Established Church was to receive forty pounds of tobacco per poll, levied on the taxables of each parish. Inasmuch

⁶ Paca represented Annapolis in the Assembly at this time.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 300.

as numerous dissenters had infiltrated into the colony ad interim, the disaffection was both widespread and vociferous. For years this opposition was aired in the discussions between the two houses of Assembly, but on July 30, 1772, the dispute was taken up by the press. On that date there appeared a letter in the *Maryland Gazette* over the name of "Jack Frank" in which it was charged that the Act of 1702 was null and void owing to the fact that it was passed after King William's death and that the Assembly had ceased with his life.

Under the impression that William Paca and Samuel Chase were the authors of this communication, the Reverend Jonathan Boucher, a prominent and militant clergyman of the Established Church, in a letter published in the *Gazette* on the 31st of December took these two gentlemen very sharply to task. From that time on a furious epistolary controversy raged. Paca and Chase replied and the war of words proceeded merrily.⁸ The exigencies of space will not permit a detailed account of the feud, but one of its more amusing incidents will be related herewith.

In the course of one of his attacks on Paca, Boucher makes the charge that Paca had gone to Governor Eden and had solicited an office or place of profit. In his effusion, Boucher does not state the imputation as baldly as it is given here; all of his letters, as a matter of fact, are in the best circumlocutory, erudite and bombastic tradition of the day and time. But Paca is mortally offended and must forthwith go to the Governor to ask that worthy to vindicate his honor. From Governor Eden, Paca accordingly obtains a statement reading as follows:

To William Paca, Esquire.

Governor Eden presents his compliments to Mr. Paca pursuant to the request contained in his letter of the 23rd instant and is very willing to and does declare that Mr. Paca never did solicit from him, personally or representatively, any office or place of profit for himself or any other person.

Annapolis, January 25, 1773.

In a letter to his son, written on March 25, 1773, Dr. Charles Carroll writes:

Boucher's last Address to Paca dated the 12th instant Gives me a much worse opinion of Him [Boucher] than I formerly Entertained. He

⁸ *Maryland Gazette*, January 8, 1773.

cannot be ignorant of the Paper Paca has from the Govr & seems in my opinion to doubt it either to Expose the Govr or to make a difference between the Govr & Paca.⁹

On the very same day, Paca published Eden's statement together with a letter in which his triumph knows no bounds. The peroration of this epistle, in which he apostrophizes Boucher in dithyrambic style, is worth quoting:

Oh! Philander! Philander! Oh!—*Oh Jonathan Boucher! Jonathan Boucher.* Oh!—My good Sir, what do you blush at?—Oh the Doves, the pretty, pretty Doves! Oh!—*Oh Jonathan Boucher! Jonathan Boucher!* Oh!—My dear Sir, what do you bounce at? *Good lack! Good lack!* Mr. Boucher, never speak contemptuously of the abilities of others: only chambermaids simpler like surmenty kettles,

“Whist Boucher,” frisky in his lay
“Pipes softest musick” all the day.

I am, Sir

Your humble servant,

William Paca.¹⁰

Before the dispute between Boucher and Paca had completely run its course, the Province was stirred by yet another and more dangerous controversy. In 1770 the Governor had by proclamation laid a series of oppressive taxes on tobacco. The Assembly almost immediately took up the challenge and the proclamation was denounced on grounds of illegality, the *leit motif* of the arguments being that in England fees had been established and regulated by act of Parliament, but that there was no instance of any proclamation by the king for levying fees.

From the halls of the Assembly, this question, too, was transferred to the columns of the press. The first letter¹¹ in this new contest came from the pen of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and had a powerful effect, not because of the cogency of its reasoning but because of its burning patriotism and defiance. In defense of the proclamation rose Daniel Dulany, whose reply¹² appeared two weeks later. Even though rebuttals and counter rebuttals came thick and fast, Dulany's learned and brilliant statement of

⁹ “Extracts from the Carroll Papers,” *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XV (1920), 56-57.

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, March 25, 1773.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, February 4, 1773.

¹² *Ibid.*, February 18, 1773.

the Governor's case remained unanswered. Finally, in a paper prepared by Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase and William Paca and remarkable for erudition as well as devastating logic, Dulany was given adequate answer. In their letter,¹³ the brilliant coterie completely demolish Dulany's defense, and with inexorable reasoning demonstrate conclusively that the freemen of the colony and not the Crown or the Proprietary Government were the ultimate source of power.

In a well-considered opinion, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, late librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, has this to say of the Johnson-Chase-Paca reply:

The popular opinion has been that Charles Carroll had much the better of the argument with Dulany. In this opinion I do not join though I admit most readily that in Carroll, Dulany found a worthy antagonist and that Carroll's success in arousing the people was most noteworthy, especially when we consider his religious faith . . . My conclusion is that Dulany's arguments found their best refutation in the paper written by William Paca, Thomas Johnson and Samuel Chase.¹⁴

In another place, Dr. Steiner describes Paca as "the ablest constitutional lawyer of the province at the time and to have possessed remarkable keenness of insight and logical power."¹⁵

In any case, the fateful pressure of events was about to provide wider scope for Paca's talents, for the quarrel between England and her recalcitrant colonies was rapidly coming to a head. In the spring of 1774, the Assembly authorized the calling together of a Convention to consider the state of relations with the mother country. This Convention was convened at Annapolis on June 22, 1774. Among other things, it denounced the "last offensive measures of Parliament" (the Intolerable Acts) as "cruel and oppressive," opened subscriptions for the relief of the people of Boston, resolved that commercial intercourse with the mother country be broken off, resolved further that a congress of delegates from all the colonies should assemble at an early date and appointed Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca and Samuel Chase delegates for Maryland to the congress.¹⁶ Thus when the First Continental Congress met in September, Paca was a member of the first Maryland delegation to that body.

¹³ *Ibid.*, September 9, 1773.

¹⁴ *Life and Administration of Sir Robert Eden* (Baltimore, 1898), p. 64.

¹⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 61.

¹⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, June 30, 1774.

On April 24, 1775, the second Maryland Convention met. Two resolutions were passed immediately, one avowing loyalty to George III and the other recommending that "particular attention be paid to forming and exercising the militia throughout the province."¹⁷ Before adjourning it was resolved

that it is the sense of this convention that the Honorable Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, Samuel Chase, William Paca, John Hall and Thomas Stone, Esquires, the delegates of our province, or any three or more of them, do join with the delegates of the other colonies and provinces . . . and with them deliberate upon the present distressed and alarming state of the British Colonies in North America . . . and relying firmly upon the wisdom and integrity of their delegates, this province will, as far as in their power, carry into execution such measures as shall be agreed on and recommended by the general congress.¹⁸

On October 10, 1774, John Adams wrote in his diary that Paca, his colleague in Congress, was a "deliberator."¹⁹ No doubt the Signer was that. But he seems also to have been a man of spirit. His advocacy of independence from England is a case in point. Despite orders from the Assembly of Maryland forbidding the colony's delegation to Congress to participate in the movement looking toward independence, Paca aligned himself with the radicals and lost no opportunity to press for freedom. Finally, on June 28, 1776, the instructions were withdrawn and the delegates were left free to vote for and sign the Declaration of Independence.²⁰

In a letter to Samuel Chase dated July 1, 1776, and describing the great debate and the preliminary vote on the question of independence, John Adams writes ". . . Maryland, however, I have the pleasure to inform you, behaved well. Paca, generously and nobly . . ."²¹

While serving in Congress, Paca, who was a member of the important Commerce and Foreign Affairs Committees,²² together with Samuel Chase and Thomas Johnson wrote a letter which throws interesting light on the importance of Baltimore. Addressing the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, they request the loan

¹⁷ *Maryland Gazette*, May 4, 1775.

¹⁸ *Loc. cit.*

¹⁹ E. C. Burnett, ed., *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* (Washington, D. C., 1921), I, 67.

²⁰ *Works of John Adams* (Boston, 1851-1856), IX, 416.

²¹ Burnett, I, 522.

²² *Ibid.*, IV, 37.

of cannon to defend the "Harbour of Baltimore Town . . . the most considerable place of our trade."²³

The same Convention that named Paca a member of the Second Continental Congress also appointed him to membership on the provincial Council of Safety²⁴ and to the committee which waited upon Governor Eden and asked for his parole "that he would not leave the province."²⁵

Even though he was a member of Congress, Paca seems not at all to have been averse to taking the field against the enemy as is attested by the following letter which he wrote to Governor Johnson, probably from Wye Island:

Dr. Sir

I came here last friday Evening to take up my family to Philadelphia. Since my arrival the Enemy have reached as far as Cecil Court House, and began yesterday about four o'Clock to land in that neighborhood. Apprehending that I cannot with safety venture to Philad^a, I am determined to remain in this Quarter and share the Fate of my Country. This letter we hope will get to your Hands. . . .

We have three Pieces of Cannon here which carry a Ball of 3^{lb} 10^{oz} with about 100 Ball they belong to a Vessel we shall fix them immediately on Carriages & make field pieces of them. We have 15 Casks of Powder here containing each about 50 lb. . . .

Doctor Bordley who is Lieut of the County represents to me that the People were willing to exert themselves and from the accounts I have from Queen Ann's County they too are equally inclined to defend their Country.

What I can do on the occasion you may be assured shall be done I am determined on it and if in the Heat of Zeal I may advise any Extremity out of the strait Line of the Law or our Constitution I hope I shall be excused: as to Extremities from necessity they will need no Apology or Justification. My Plan is to have a respectable Body of Militia arm'd and assembled immediately and I hope no scoundrel of Tory or Traitor will be able to shew his Head or give any Discouragement to our Exertions.

What assistance you can give us I am sure you will give: My love to all friends.

Yrs Affly

W Paca

Sunday 25 Aug. 1777²⁶

A few days later, Paca again writes to Governor Johnson, this time from Chestertown:

²³ Paca, Chase and Johnson to Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, March 19, 1776, Pa. Hist. Soc.

²⁴ *Archives of Maryland*, XI, 31.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 333.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, XVI, 344-345.

I have been obliged to call upon the Inhabitants here for their Clock Weights and Window Weights: we wanted Lead: and as we have here every conveniency for making cartridges and men that understand it I intend to make up all Our Powder and get all the lead that I can: We have Tradesmen here that understand the making of every military Article and they are all at work.²⁷

On February 11, 1778, Paca was appointed Judge of the General Court of Maryland²⁸ and took the oath of office in the presence of the Governor and Council on March 9, 1778.²⁹ According to a letter³⁰ which Paca wrote to Governor Johnson this post carried no honorarium. However, Paca's presence in Congress must have been sorely missed for in a letter to Governor Johnson dated April 21, 1778, Samuel Chase complains: "I wish Paca wo^d quit his Judge's Seat, and that our assembly wo^d appoint him [to Congress]." ³¹

But Paca must have grown fond of the judicial life, for two years later he was appointed by Congress as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Admiralty and Prize Cases.³²

In November, 1782, Paca was elected Governor of Maryland for the first time. He was reelected unanimously in 1783 and again in 1784, his last term ending on November 26, 1785. When the Revolutionary War finally came to an end, it was Paca's privilege as Governor to issue a peace proclamation.³³ He seems to have enjoyed the respect and esteem of many of the country's leading citizens. A letter addressed to him by Washington bears testimony to this:

Head Quarters, March 5, 1783.

Sir: I have been honored with your Excellency's favor of the 21st of Febry, respecting the Depredation committed by the Enemy in the Chesapeake Bay; and have taken the Liberty to transmit a Copy of your Letter to Sir Guy Carleton. If the British Commander in Chief shall think proper to make me a reply, his Sentiments shall be communicated to your Excellency as early as possible.

However to be lamented, such practices are, which you mention, yet I have reason to fear that similar ones have been but too frequent on both sides and that Sir Guy may take this occasion to enter into particulars of recrimination. For my own part, I sincerely wish, for the honor of hu-

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 353-354.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 487.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 531.

³⁰ Dated Oct. 24, 1778. In possession of Pa. Hist. Soc.

³¹ *Archives of Maryland*, XXI, 5.

³² *Journals of the Continental Congress*, February 9, 1780. See also letter from Paca to Samuel Huntington, President of Congress. Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 59, Vol. III, 23, 55, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

³³ *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, April 15, 1783.

manity, that these Acts of uncivilized War, might wholly cease on either part.

This being the first occasion I have had to address your Excellency, I cannot omit to present you my warmest Congratulations on your Appointment to the Chief Seat of Government; a Circumstance, which, at the same time that I assure myself it will prove very honorable to yourself, I am persuaded, will have a happy Influence on the State over which you preside, as well as upon the General Welfare of the United States. I am &c

Geo. Washington ³⁴

The depredations referred to in the foregoing must have been a sore trial to Paca. In another letter still extant, addressed to the commander of the French fleet, Paca asks for protection, observing: "It is not indeed improbable that the Enemy may direct their operations against this City [Annapolis] unless we can have some defense by water."³⁵

Fortunately, peace was consummated shortly afterward and Paca was enabled to reply to Washington in the following terms:

Annapolis 25th April 1783

Sir,

I have been honored with your Excellency's Favor of March and am exceedingly obliged by your Excellency's attention to the Representation I made of the Enemies Depredations on the Citizens of this State. General Carlton has been so polite as to write me two several letters on the subject and assured me that measures would be taken for the prevention of the like Outrages, but the late general Cessation of Hostilities has rendered those Steps unnecessary, in which important Event I beg leave to offer your Excellency my warmest Congratulations.

I return your Excellency Thanks for your Polite Congratulation on my appointment to the government of this State and shall be happy if by any Exertion in my Department I shall be able to contribute to the General Interest and Welfare of the United States.

With every Sentiment of
 Regard and Attachment
 I have the Honor to be
 Your Excellency's
 Most Obedient Humble
 Servant

Wm Paca

His Excellency
 General Washington ³⁶

³⁴ J. C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *Writings of Washington* (Washington, D. C., 1938), XXVI, 95.

³⁵ Letter dated Feb. 18, 1783, in possession of Pa. Hist. Soc.

³⁶ Papers of George Washington, Vol. 220, April 25, 1783. Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

On the same day, Governor Paca issued his peace proclamation:

In Co^l 25 Apl. 1783

Sir

We beg leave to congratulate the good people of _____ County upon a Glorious event of a general cessation of Hostilities among the Powers at War which their exertions have so greatly contributed to bring about and we desire you will announce it to them on an appointed Day, by reading to them in the most public place the enclosed proclamation.

Wm Paca

Sheriffs of the
Several Counties ⁸⁷

On June 14, 1783, from his headquarters at Newburgh, Washington addressed a twenty-page letter to the various state executives, including Governor Paca, in which he announces his plan to resign his commission and gives his views as to the future of his country and the conduct of its affairs. After congratulating Paca "on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favor" he proceeds "to offer sentiments respecting some important subjects. . . ."

There are four things, which I humbly conceive, are essential to the well being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an Independent Power:

- 1st. An indissoluble Union of the States under one Federal Head
- 2dly. A Sacred regard to Public Justice
- 3dly. The adoption of a proper Peace Establishment and
- 4thly The prevalence of that pacific and friendly Disposition, among the People of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies and to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the Community.

. . . Unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives [additional power] they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, everything must very rapidly tend to Anarchy and confusion, That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere, a Supreme Power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the Confederated Republic, without which the Union cannot be of long duration.⁸⁸

⁸⁷ Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁸⁸ Original in possession of Maryland Historical Society. The entire text appears in Fitzpatrick's Bicentennial edition of Washington's writings, XXVI: 483-496.

It was during Paca's incumbency as Governor that Washington came to Annapolis to surrender his commission. The impressive scene was enacted in the presence of the Governor, the Continental Congress and the State Legislature. Annapolis rose to the occasion and the notables were dined and wined with a lavishness that did full justice to Maryland traditions of hospitality. Paca House was the center of the festivities and there, among others, General Washington and Thomas Mifflin, the President of Congress, were entertained. Upon his arrival, Paca sent Washington the address given herewith:

Annapolis 20th
December 1783
In Council

Sir,

Amidst the general Joy on the happy and honorable Termination of the War we beg leave to welcome your Excellency's return to this City with Hearts full of Gratitude and Affection.

As long Sir as Mankind shall retain a proper sense of the Blessings of Peace Liberty and Safety, your Character in every Country and in every Age will be honor'd, admir'd and rever'd: but to a Mind elevated as yours, the Consciousness of having done Great and illustrious Deeds from the purest Principles of Patriotism; of having by your Wisdom and Magnanimity arrested the Arm of Tyranny—saved a dear Country and Millions of Fellow Citizens—and Millions yet unborn—from slavery and all the Horrors and Calamities of Slavery and placed their Rights and Liberties on a Permanent Foundation—must yield a Satisfaction infinitely superior to all the Pomp and Eclat of applauding Ages and admiring Worlds.

Attached to your Excellency by the strongest Obligation; and feeling the most lively Impression of your unequalled worth and public usefulness, we beg you to accept of our warmest wishes that your Life may be prolonged to a far distant Period—and that it may be as happy in your Retirement as it has been glorious in the Field.

With every Sentiment of Respect and Regard
We have the Honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and Humble Servant
Wm. Paca

His Excellency
General Washington³⁹

Washington answered Paca's address of welcome as follows:

³⁹ Papers of George Washington, Vol. 228, Dec. 20, 1783. Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

Sir:

I shall ever cherish a pleasing remembrance of the welcome reception I have experienced from your Excellency and the Council, on my return to this city after the happy and honorable termination of the war.

The flattering sentiments you entertain of my exertions in defence of our Country, and the favourable point of light in which you place my character, too strongly demonstrate your friendship, not to claim the most grateful return from me.

Convinced from experience of the wisdom and decision which have signalized the government of Maryland, I cannot form a better wish for the future prosperity of the State, than that the same spirit of justice and patriotism, which actuated its councils during a long and eventful war, may continue to dictate its measures through a durable and happy peace.

With the most perfect consideration,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and
most humble servant,

G. Washington ⁴⁰

" . . . Few tragedies ever drew so many tears from so many beautiful eyes," wrote the editor of the *Maryland Gazette*, "as the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress."⁴¹

Governor Paca was to have the honor of playing host to George Washington once more, just a year later. The latter was deeply interested in the development of the Potomac for inland navigation westward as far as Cumberland. At his suggestion the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia appointed delegates to meet and draft a navigation measure adequate for the needs of both states. Virginia promptly acted upon the recommendation and appointed Generals Washington and Gates and Colonel Blackburn. The Maryland Assembly reacted in like manner and the Virginians were invited to meet the Maryland delegates at Annapolis. In the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress one may read two letters from General Washington to Governor Paca relating to this conference, the first, dated December 19, 1784, giving notice that he and Gates would attend. The other, written the last day of January following, accompanied the printed text of the Virginia act authorizing the formation of the Potomac

⁴⁰ Brown Book, Vol. 11, No. 53, Hall of Records, Annapolis. See also *Maryland Gazette*, Dec. 25, 1783.

⁴¹ Issue of Dec. 25, 1783.

Company and sale of stock. Washington prayed that sending it "may be considered as an evidence of my good wishes to the undertaking, and not as an officious interference in the business of the executive."⁴² Washington became the Company's first president.

In and out of Congress, during the Revolution and after, Paca laboured strenuously in behalf of the army. When the ragged Maryland Line returned after the war, he left no stone unturned in his efforts to provide for those who were incapacitated or destitute. In a message to the General Assembly, he observes:

The Patient Sufferings of our Army at different Stages of the War, their patriotic Exertions and Gallant achievements under every Circumstance of Difficulty, give them an unquestionable claim to every public Notice and Regard: And when it is considered how much we are indebted to them for the Liberty and Independence of America, the Principles of gratitude and Justice cannot Fail to produce the most speedy and animated Efforts to make them a generous Compensation for their great and important services.⁴³

Later in the same month he writes:

In Co^l 31 May 1783

As we conceive it of very great importance that some mode should be adopted for carrying the enclosed resolution of Congress into effect, we take the liberty of again submitting it to your consideration. The poor creatures who are the objects of it, are daily returning to the State, without cloths, without money, and without Friends—and rendered by their wounds and infirmities totally destitute of the means of subsistence.⁴⁴

Still another letter, addressed to Charles Thomsen, Secretary of Congress, attests to his solicitude for the veteran:

D^r Sir

If you should want a clerk in your office I take the liberty of recommending Capt. Kely of the Maryland Line as a proper person for that appointment: he is one whose interest and advancement I wish much to promote and whose character is fair and unblemished.

With great regard

I am

dear Sir

Yr. humbl. st.

24 Jany. 1784

Wm Paca⁴⁵

⁴² Papers of George Washington, Vol. 307.

⁴³ Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records (dated Annapolis, 6th May, 1783).

⁴⁴ Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records.

⁴⁵ Chas. Thomsen Papers, Vol. I, Jan. 24, 1784. Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

In recognition of his services Paca was elected an honorary member of the Maryland branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, even though membership in the order was restricted to officers of the Continental Army. The resolution conferring the honor, adopted November 22, 1783, reads in part:

. . . In consideration of the abilities, merit, patriotism of His Excellency, Governor Paca, this society direct that Secretary-General Williams wait on His Excellency and inform him that this society do themselves the honor to consider him as an honorary member.⁴⁶

At this same meeting he was also chosen—together with Otho Holland Williams, William Smallwood and Nathaniel Ramsay—a delegate to the convention of the General Society.⁴⁷

Governor Paca was keenly interested in education and was instrumental in securing the charter for Washington College. In a message to the General Assembly dated May 6, 1783, he writes apropos of the establishment of the College:

The Act for founding a College at Chestertown which passed the Session preceding the last will reflect forever a Lustre on its proceedings, and it is with the greatest pleasure we observe that such has been the Zeal of the Eastern Shore for the Advancement of Learning that the sum of five thousand pounds which the Act required and allowed to be raised in five years, has been nearly doubled in less than one year: Nothing can be a stronger proof of the happy influence of Public encouragement, and we trust that the general Assembly will think this College deserving of their further attention and favors and will extend their views to the establishing and encouraging of other Seminaries of Learning in this State.⁴⁸

When Dr. William Smith, member of the College's first Board of Visitors, set out in quest of subscriptions, he made Paca's home on Wye Island his headquarters. The Signer himself subscribed fifty pounds and later generously added to it. An old ledger belonging to Washington College has the following notation: "July 6, 1785. To his Exy. William Paca, Esq. borrowed of him and received by the Revd. William Smith, D. D., £400."⁴⁹

Not content with this, Governor Paca undertook a personal canvas of Queen Anne's with the result that his county was only

⁴⁶ *Calendar of Otho Holland Williams Papers* (Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, 1940), p. 89.

⁴⁷ *Loc. cit.*

⁴⁸ Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁴⁹ L. W. Barroll, "Washington College, 1783," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, VI (1911), p. 166.

second to Kent in subscription raising. The honor of laying the cornerstone of the first building fell to his lot and he was among the notables who attended the dedication exercises in 1788.⁵⁰

A club for law students which he founded quaintly sings his praises in the following terms:

When a man in the tranquility and leisure of private life employs part of his time in the improvement of the rising generation, we readily acknowledge the justice of his claim to the thanks of every considerate mind. But when we behold the Supreme Magistrate of a State, with all the cares of government on his hands, devoting his short intervals of repose to the instruction of Youth, by his knowledge and experience in pointing out to them the path of Virtue and Glory, the most inattentive must admire such conduct and acknowledge it to be far above the reach of panegyric.⁵¹

Paca was much distressed by financial worries during his incumbency as governor. In a letter to the Intendant of Revenues, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, ordering the latter to supply Maryland's delegates to Congress with funds to rescue them from destitution, he observes:

"Peace, if it brings not a restoration of Public Faith along with it, will hardly deserve to be called a blessing."⁵²

It is interesting to note, moreover, that despite his wealth and aristocratic background, Paca, like Chase, was in favor of emissions of paper money,⁵³ thus definitely aligning himself with the common people.

Several documents still extant testify to Paca's sense of fair play and justice. On Feb. 8, 1779, Benedict Arnold demanded a court martial to cleanse his honor of the imputation of traitorous activities. Paca was chairman in 1779 of the Congressional Committee to investigate the charges which were preferred by the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, of which George Bryan was chairman.⁵⁴

In a printed document issued by the Pennsylvania Council Arnold stood accused of misconduct in no less than eight instances. When asked for evidence to support the charges,

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 178.

⁵¹ Robert Wilson, "Wye Island," *Lippincott's Magazine*, April, 1877, p. 473.

⁵² Dated March 31, 1783. Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁵³ See Burnett, *op. cit.*, VIII, 557.

⁵⁴ See Ms. letters in hand of Paca and replies to him from Bryan. Papers of the Continental Congress, No. 19, Vol. I, folios 147, 151, 153-154. Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress.

however, Bryan replies that what was contained in the printed proceedings were not charges, but judgments. To this Paca replies:

We cannot comprehend the legality of such judgments; common justice requires that trial and conviction should precede every judgment of condemnation and common humanity reprobates all convictions founded on ex parte evidence behind the back of the party accused . . .⁵⁵

On another occasion Chevalier D'Anmours, Consul-General of France, interceded in behalf of one Pedro, who had been sentenced to die for murder. In his letter to Paca he points out a possibility of error in the trial and pleads for clemency.⁵⁶ Paca in a courteous note assures the Chevalier that he would personally investigate.⁵⁷ On Dec. 27, 1783, Paca ordered the condemned man freed with orders to quit the State.⁵⁸ In fact, in virtually every case where clemency was recommended by responsible people, Paca seems to have complied.⁵⁹ (The death sentence was meted out for stealing or burglary at that time.)

When the Maryland Assembly met for the winter session of 1786-1787, a letter from the Governor of Virginia was read to the delegates, in which he urged that Maryland participate in a convention to be held in Philadelphia in May for the purpose of amending the Articles of Confederation.⁶⁰ The Assembly voted to comply with the request and a committee was forthwith appointed to consider the matter of instructions to Maryland's deputies to Philadelphia. Paca was a member of this committee, but was not one of the coterie which represented Maryland in the Constitutional Convention.

By the time Maryland's convention met in April, 1788, to consider the question of ratifying the Constitution a grave situation had been created. Dr. Steiner explains it in the following words:

The importance of Maryland's action in ratifying the Federal Constitution was fully appreciated at the time. Six states had already approved the new form of government. . . . The result was in grave doubt in South Carolina, Virginia and New York. New Hampshire's convention had adjourned without taking final action. North Carolina and Rhode

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, folios 157-161. The inquiry was closed on March 5 for lack of evidence.

⁵⁶ Dated Nov. 6, 1783. Executive Papers, 1783, Hall of Records.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Nov. 8, 1783.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Executive Papers, 1783-1785, Hall of Records.

⁶⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 22, 1787.

Island were avowedly opposed to changing to the new system. If Maryland refused to ratify, or if her convention adjourned without further action, the forces of Anti-Federalism in the doubtful states would be greatly encouraged and might even win the day.⁶¹

As a matter of fact, the action of Maryland's convention would have been a thoroughly cut-and-dried affair had it not been for the resolutions introduced by Paca calling for amendments (given in full in the appendix to this paper) to the new instrument of government. On Thursday, April 24, 1788, at 4:30 P. M., Paca rose and said

that he had a great variety of objections to the Constitution in its present form and that although he did not expect amendments to be made the condition of the ratification, he wished them to accompany it, as standing instructions to our representatives in Congress; that under an expectation of obtaining amendments, he might vote for the Constitution, that having just arrived, he was not ready to lay his amendments before the House, but asked for permission to prepare propositions and, in the morning, lay them on the table for consideration of the members; that he wished the amendments to be considered before the ratification because he did not imagine that after it the convention would remain a sufficient length of time.⁶²

But Paca was not permitted to read his amendments. Despite the objections of the minority, on Saturday the question of ratification was called for and carried in the affirmative 63 to 11. True to his promise that "he did not expect amendments to be made the condition of ratification," Paca voted for ratification. But still undaunted he again rose and submitted his amendments to the convention

declaring that he had only given his assent to the government under the firm persuasion and in full confidence that such amendments would be peaceably obtained so as to enable the people to live happy under the government . . . and that he, himself, would support the government with such amendments.⁶³

A committee was then appointed to consider Paca's amendments. Unhappily, the Federalists dominated this committee and refused to take any action. The amendments were noteworthy

⁶¹ Bernard C. Steiner, "Maryland's Adoption of the Federal Constitution," *American Historical Review*, V (1899), p. 22.

⁶² Jonathan Elliott, *Debates on the Federal Constitution* (Philadelphia, 1881), II, 548.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 549.

none-the-less, anticipating as they did many of the safeguards that were later incorporated in the Bill of Rights.

Paca's last public office was as Judge of the Federal District Court to which position he was appointed by President Washington in 1789.⁶⁴ The following correspondence⁶⁵ reveals, however, that the President was not too enthusiastic about the appointment:

[To James McHenry]

New York, 30 November, 1789

. . . Should it be found that the office of district judge would not be acceptable to Mr. [Alexander Contee] Hanson, Mr. Paca has been mentioned for that appointment; and, although his sentiments have not been altogether in favor of the general government, and a little adverse on the score of paper emissions, I do not know but his appointment on some other accounts might be a proper thing. However, this will come more fully under consideration if Mr. Hanson should not wish to be brought forward; and, in that case, I will thank you to give me information relative to Mr. Paca . . .

Geo. Washington

On this point Mr. McHenry answered:

I have had a long conversation with Mr. Paca. I have every reason to say, that he will make every exertion in his power to execute the trust in the most unexceptionable manner. I believe, also, that the appointment will be gratifying to him, and I think it may have political good consequences.

Annapolis, December 10th.

[To William Fitzhugh]

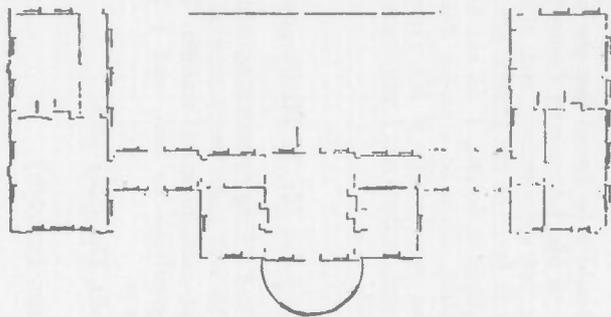
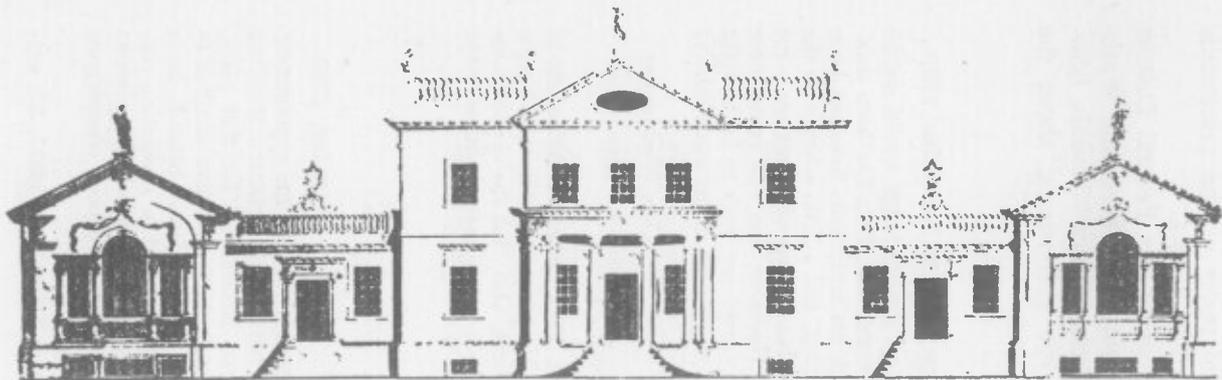
24 December, 1789

Mr. [Thomas] Johnson has, as you supposed, declined the appointment of judge to the district of Maryland, and I have lately appointed Mr. Paca to fill that office. Mr. Thomas, whom you recommend for that place, undoubtedly possesses all those qualifications, which you have ascribed to him;⁶⁶ and, so far as my own knowledge of that gentleman extends, he is justly entitled to the reputation which he sustains. But in appointing persons to office, and more especially in the judicial department, my views have been much guided to those characters, who have been conspicuous

⁶⁴ W. C. Ford, *Writings of George Washington* (New York, 1891), XI, 449-450.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 447-450.

⁶⁶ John Allen Thomas, of St. Mary's, member of the Maryland Convention in 1775 and captain of Fifth Independent Company.



FRONT ELEVATION AND GROUND PLAN OF WYE HALL

Built about 1790 on Wye Island, Queen Anne's County. Burned 1879. It is not known whether or not these plans were carried out in detail. From a reproduction owned by Mr. Madison Brown, Centerville, Md.

in their country; not only from an impression of their services, but upon a consideration, that they have been tried, and that a readier confidence would be placed in them by the public than in others perhaps of equal merit, who had never been proved. Upon this principle Mr. Paca certainly stands prior to Mr. Thomas, although the latter may possess in as high a degree every qualification requisite in a judge.

Geo. Washington

Paca's notification of appointment from the President is cold and formal:

To the Honorable William Paca
Maryland

Sir,

The office of Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland having become vacant; I have appointed you to fill the same, and your Commission therefore is enclosed.

You will observe that the Commission which is now transmitted to you is limited to the end of the next Session of the Senate of the United States. This is rendered necessary by the Constitution, which authorizes the President of the United States to fill up such vacancies as may happen during the recess of the Senate—and appointments so made shall expire at the end of the ensuing Session unless confirmed by the Senate. However, there cannot be the smallest doubt but the Senate will readily ratify and confirm this appointment, when your Commission in the usual form shall be forwarded to you.

I presume, Sir, it is unnecessary for me to advance any arguments to shew the high importance of the judicial System to our National Government, and of course the necessity of having reputable and influential characters placed in the important offices of it. And as I have not a doubt but you are desirous of doing everything in your power to promote the happiness and welfare of your Country, I flatter myself you will accept this appointment.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient Serv't

George Washington⁶⁷

United States
Dec. 24th, 1789

On beautiful Wye Island, in Queen Anne's County, the Signer had built a stately mansion, planned and designed, according to tradition, by George Hoban, architect of the White House. Replying to a man who offered to sell or exchange land on Swan Creek, Harford County, he observes: "My residence and principal

⁶⁷ Papers of George Washington, Vol. 350, 1790. Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

property is on the Eastern Shore and I am endeavoring to add to my landed estate on this shore only." ⁶⁸

To his idyllic retreat on the Wye River Paca was wont to come each summer, to invite his soul in the peace of lovely gardens, gentle streams, lush fields and shady woodlands. He delighted in the rounds of visiting and presided with dignity and charm at a board famous for food and wines. The house, which rose above wide terraces and abounded in imported furniture, family portraits, antique plate and rare china, was destroyed by fire in 1879.

John P. Paca, the Signer's son, apparently sought to write a biography of his father and addressed letters to a number of the latter's contemporaries in search of information. The letters quoted below throw interesting light on the character, personality and appearance of Paca.

[To John P. Paca]

Belmont March 24, 1827

His [Paca's] conduct on the Bench as a Judge of the Court of Appeals was that of an able, impartial and exemplary member of the court; and his knowledge conspicuous.

His conduct in Congress was patriotic and free from any partial or narrow propensities on general questions. He was "suaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re."

His enthusiasm in our cause cost him great sacrifice of private property. I shared in some of his unfortunate visions and threw away highly valuable property in imitation of his unfortunate zeal. I can only now recollect it, accompanied by the "infandum jubes renovare dolorem!"

His personal appearance was graceful, his deportment easy, his manners gentlemanly, inoffensive and polished.

Richard Peters ⁶⁹

A neighbor of the Signer's, Thomas Marsh Forman, who knew him well, writes in 1827:

As Governor of Maryland he never had a superior, always harmonizing with, and having the confidence, of both houses and his Council. His hospitality to all well-recommended and deserving strangers, as well as to his fellow citizens of Maryland, was as extensive as his ample means. He was really a popular chief magistrate. . . .

Governor Paca was not merely a fine looking man, he was handsome. I should suppose him to have been about 5 feet 11 inches high and in full health to have weighed 190 to 200. He was perfectly erect, graceful

⁶⁸ July 17, 1790. Letter in possession of the Pa. Hist. Soc. Addressee unidentified.

⁶⁹ From Paca Papers, Portfolio No. 13, Item 46. Md. Historical Society.

and easy in his manner, with a fine eye and countenance indicative of an excellent and kindly disposition. His appearance was prepossessing and would have been noticed if in company with twenty handsome men of polished manners.

If Governor Paca had vices I never heard of them, of his virtues I can say that he was a true patriot, a sincere friend, an uncommon good parent and possessed of a most kindly disposition; he was charitable to the extent of his means. He had a high relish for social intercourse and the serenity of his manners added to a most amiable temper, gave him an enviable standing in every circle he moved in.⁷⁰

A devoted but anonymous friend has left the following testimonial to Paca's last hours:

During his illness he conversed with perfect resignation on his approaching dissolution and cheerfully submitted to sickness and death under a deep conviction of the unerring wisdom and goodness of his heavenly Father and of the redemption of the world by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To the faith and charity of a Christian he added the civil virtues of a gentleman. Fond as a husband, indulgent as a father, constant as a friend, and kind as a master.⁷¹

William Paca, thrice member of Congress, thrice Governor of Maryland, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and holder of high judicial offices, died on October 13, 1799, in his fifty-ninth year. In the family burial ground at Old Wye, a monument has been erected over a grave believed to be his by the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

APPENDIX

[William Paca's Proposed Amendments⁷²]

That it be declared that all Persons entrusted with Legislative or Executive Powers of Government are the trustees and servants of the Public and as such accountable for their Conduct.

Wherefore, whenever the Ends of Government are perverted and public Liberty manifestly endangered and all other means of Redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to object to, reform the old, or establish a new Government—That the Doctrine of Non-resistance against arbitrary Power and Oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the Good and Happiness of Mankind—That it be declared, That every man hath a right to petition the legislature for the Redress of Grievances,

⁷⁰ In Paca Papers, Portfolio 13, No. 44, Maryland Historical Society. Addressed to John P. Paca from Rose Hill, Feb. 19, 1827).

⁷¹ Quoted by Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 474.

⁷² *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, April 29, 1788.

in a peaceable and orderly Manner—That in all criminal Prosecutions every man hath a Right to be informed of the Accusation, to have a Copy of the Indictment or charge in due Time (if required) to prepare for his Defense, to be allowed Council, to be confronted with the Witness against him, to have Process for his Witnesses, to examine the Witnesses for and against him on Oath, and to a speedy trial by an impartial Jury.

That no Freeman ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or deprived of his Freehold, Liberties and Privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his Life, Liberty or Property, but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the Land.

That no power of Suspending Laws, or the execution of Laws, unless derived from the Legislature, ought to be exercised or allowed.

That all Warrants, without Oath, or Affirmation of a Person conscientiously scrupulous of taking an Oath, to search suspected Places, to seize any Person, or his Property, are grievous and oppressive; and all general Warrants, to search suspected Places, or to apprehend any Person suspected, without describing the Place or Person in special, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That there be no appeal to the Supreme Court of Congress in a Criminal Case. Congress shall have no Power to alter or change the Regulations respecting the Times, Places or Manner of holding Elections for Senators or Representatives.

All Imports and Duties laid by Congress, shall be placed to the Credit of the State in which the same shall be collected, and shall be deducted out of such State's Quota of the Common or general Expences of Government. No Member of Congress shall be eligible to any Office of Trust or Profit under Congress during the Time for which he shall be chosen.

That there be no National Religion established by Law but that all persons be equally entitled to protection in their religious Liberty.

That Congress shall not lay direct Taxes on Land or other Property without a previous Requisition of the respective Quotas of the States and a failing within a limited time to comply therewith.

In all cases of Trespasses, Torts, Abuses of Power, personal Wrongs and Injuries done on Land or within the Body of a County the Party Injured shall be entitled to Trial by Jury, in the State where the Offence shall be committed; and the State Courts in such cases shall have concurrent Jurisdiction within the Federal Courts; and there shall be no Appeal, excepting in Matters of Law.

That the Supreme Federal Court shall not admit of Fictions, to extend its Jurisdiction; nor shall Citizens of the same State having Controversies with each other be suffered to make collusive Assignments of their Rights, to Citizens of another State for the Purpose of defeating the Jurisdiction of the State Courts; nor shall any matter or Question already determined in the State Courts, be revived or agitated in the Federal Courts; that there be no appeal from Law or Fact to the Supreme Court where the claim or Demand does not exceed three hundred pounds sterling. That no Standing Army shall be kept up in Time of Peace unless with the Consent of Three Fourths of the Members of each Branch of Congress;

Nor shall Soldiers in Time of Peace be quartered upon private Houses, without the Consent of the Owners.

No Law of Congress or Treaties shall be effectual to repeal or abrogate the Constitutions or Bills of Rights of the States or any of them or any part of the said Constitutions or Bills of Rights.

Militia not to be subject to the Rules of Congress nor marched out of the State without consent of the Legislature of each State.

That Congress have no Power to lay a Poll Tax.

That the People have a Right to Freedom of Speech, of writing and publishing their Sentiments and therefore that the Freedom of the Press ought not to be restrained and the Printing Presses ought to be free to examine the Proceedings of Government, and the Conduct of its Officers.

That Congress shall exercise no Power but what is expressly delegated by this Constitution.

That the President shall not command the Army, in Person, without the Consent of Congress.

READING INTERESTS OF MARYLAND PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS, 1700-1776

By JOSEPH TOWNE WHEELER

Since the majority of the population in the colony was composed of planters and small farmers, the study of their reading interests should be particularly significant in a survey of literary culture. It is difficult to generalize about the private book collections because, as has already been pointed out, approximately sixty percent of the inventories analysed contained books, but about three-quarters of this number included less than ten volumes or a parcel of books, and almost one-fifth contained only the Bible or a Common Prayer Book. In many cases the actual titles of the books were not specified. Each library varied with the personality and interests of its owner, and thus each presents a different problem. A subject analysis of larger libraries, revealed that religion was the most popular subject. Law and history, biography and travel were close seconds.¹ The smaller libraries tended to have a larger percentage of religious books.

Ownership of books does not necessarily mean that they were read. This qualification must, of course, be kept in mind in drawing conclusions from books listed in inventories. In studying the sources of Jefferson's thought, Dr. Chinard minimized the importance of the catalog of his second library, saying that "it is so extensive as to be practically useless."² Fortunately, he had access to Jefferson's commonplace books from which he could make much more accurate deductions.

In the absence of a series of commonplace books from which a detailed knowledge of the literary taste of their compilers may be gleaned, personal letters containing literary references are a good substitute. Fortunately the letters of several merchants and planters have been preserved. They reveal much more vividly than the inventories the vital part which books played in the lives of the educated colonists.

¹ Joseph T. Wheeler, "Books Owned by Marylanders, 1700-1776," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXV (1940), 341.

² Gilbert Chinard, *The Literary Bible of Thomas Jefferson* (1928).

HENRY CALLISTER

Interest in books in eighteenth century Maryland was not limited to any one class or professional group. As an illustration of this point, it is indeed fortunate that there have been preserved the letterbooks of a man who came to the colony under articles of indenture and who died in poverty and obscurity.³ Henry Callister (1716?-1765?) was born on the Isle of Man and spent several years in the Liverpool counting house of Foster Cunliffe and Sons. His employers were apparently impressed with his business ability and sent him to Oxford, on the Eastern Shore, where their store was located. There he was to serve under Robert Morris, one of the most successful colonial tobacco factors.⁴ Too often books are identified with a quiet, meditative life; however, there are occasions when reading and books have become an outstanding landmark in a human life. Such was the case with Robert Morris several years after Henry Callister began to work for him at the Oxford store.

Robert Morris, chief factor in Maryland of the house of Foster Cunliffe and Sons of Liverpool, was recognized by his contemporaries as a model of a self-made business man who had risen to his successful position solely on his own merits. His neighbors, and particularly his servants, who tolerated his haughty and overbearing manner as a mere eccentricity of a great man, must have been surprised indeed when this practical merchant announced one summer morning that he had dreamed that on that day he would be fatally injured by a cannon fired on a homeward-bound tobacco ship. When he went on board the Cunliffe vessel for the customary banquet and toasts which preceded the weighing of the anchor, he told the captain of his forebodings and asked that the usual salute be omitted. But the captain persuaded him that his fears were groundless. He did, however, promise not to fire the gun until Morris's boat was far enough away from the vessel so no damage could be done.

³ Henry Callister's letterbooks remained after the death of his wife at "Myrtle Grove" in Talbot County until Dr. Ethan Allen learned of them. He gave them to the Maryland Diocesan Library. In 1911 Lawrence C. Wroth used them for "A Maryland Merchant and his Friends in 1750," published in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, VI, 213-240. They were used again by Beta Kaessmann in 1931. Since then they have been photostated and are available for scholars without the danger of further crumbling and loss.

⁴ The inventory of the personal library of Robert Morris will be published in a subsequent article on "Recreational Activities of Marylanders."

There are various stories as to how the gun happened to be fired. Some writers believe the movement of the captain's hand in brushing a fly off his nose was mistaken by the gunner as his signal; others showing greater imagination say that a lady in the boat with Morris dropped her handkerchief and this was taken as a signal; but all writers seem to agree that probably the accident would not have occurred if the captain had been less generous with his rum. At any rate the gun was fired, and the wadding struck Morris's arm and inflicted a dangerous wound from which he died several days later.⁵

Before Morris died, Henry Callister, his assistant and successor, tried to console him on his death-bed. Many years later Callister wrote Robert Morris, the tobacco factor's son, known to later generations as the financier of the Revolution:

You are perhaps yet too young to read lessons of mortality. I shall not plague you with them. I shall only tell you that I was the last that heard him speak (for I make no account of two or three old women in the chamber). At his request, I read him Plato's *Phaedo*, with which he was extremely pleased, and I am confident he died with less pain than he would have done without that.⁶

At first Callister did not like his newly adopted home and wrote back to a friend that the colony had once been "an immense forest, full of vermin of various sorts and sizes" to which European merchants had added "a new brood of Vermin which they Duty Keep the Country supplied with, viz. Cats, Dogs, Negroes and Convicts." Fortunately he could play the violin and the flute and thus could spend his leisure hours entertaining himself and his friends. When his supply of fiddle strings was exhausted he asked his friend, Bobby Whitfield in Liverpool, to send new ones and gave him a plug of Maryland tobacco in exchange. He was very generous with his music books and loaned them out to acquaintances in the colony. Often he found it difficult to get them back. He asked a friend in Philadelphia to get a bound volume of music he had loaned to Dr. Shepherd:

. . . the Book I chiefly want contains select pieces I have myself with some pains collected w^{ch} has render'd them the more agreeable to me, as I have other Collections with references to those pieces or parts of Concerts, wth compleat Setts of Musick by Diffnt. hands, I wd sooner part with the whole Works of Corelli than lose it.⁷

⁵ See W. F. Boogher's *Miscellaneous Americana* (1883-1895), pp. 45-52.

⁶ Henry Callister letterbook, HC to Robert Morris, 17 Dec. 1764.

⁷ *Ibid.*, I, 3, HC to Geo. Oill, 1 May 1744.

Friend Whitfield sent him the music he wanted from Liverpool. A few months later Callister wrote for several dozen maps including those of England, Ireland, Maryland and the World for sale at the store and asked him for some music for his own use:

I want Allan Ramsay's Songs, which your Friend the Bookseller may get you, I want the compleat sett of Musick & all the songs I suppose will be in one small Volume & the Airs in 2 or 3 small Octavos or 12m. . . .⁸

He was careful to keep in the good graces of his friends in England and on the Isle of Man by sending them descriptions of the colony, various natural history objects and especially seeds which, unlike the stuffed birds and potted plants he sent, would not spoil on the long ocean voyage. In 1744, he sent his brother and Bobby Whitfield copies of the *Treaty held with the Indians of the Six Nations, at Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, in June, 1744*. Apparently he was not able to get copies from his Philadelphia bookseller before the vessel sailed to England with the mail, so he ordered them of Jonas Green at Annapolis. In his letter to his brother he explained the reason for the delay:

I wrote to you in my last that I shd send you our Treaty with the Indians, it wd have been something pleasant to see their Speeches, &c. but I cannot yet get it from Philadelphia . . . I have sent to Annapolis for them, if they come in time I shall send them to you.

In the postscript, written after his messenger had arrived from Annapolis, he added:

I have sent you inclosed a Treaty lately concluded with the Indians which will give you some Insight into the Genius of those people we brutishly call savages—I hope it will be entertaining to you and your friends.⁹

Doubtless his friends enjoyed the little book containing the clear-cut oratory of the Indians taken down by their English interpreters. The *Gentlemen's Magazine* rendered high praise to the speeches at the Albany Congress, stating that they "contain not only the Sense of the Indians on our State of Affairs there, but some Strains of native eloquence which might have done Honour to Tully or Demosthenes."¹⁰

⁸ *Ibid.*, 23, HC to R. Whitfield, 13 Aug. 1744. The collection he asked for may have been Ramsay's *New Miscellany of Scots Songs* (London, 1727), or *Tea-Table Miscellany, or A Collection of Choice Songs, Scots and English* (London, 1740).

⁹ *Ibid.*, I, 28, HC to his brother, 25 Nov. 1744.

¹⁰ *Gentlemen's Magazine*, June 1755, p. 252. Quoted from L. C. Wroth, *An American Bookshelf, 1755* (Philadelphia, 1934), p. 97, which also contains Callister's remarks as well as an interesting discussion of the literary merits of the treaties.

A further indication of the interest which Europeans had in the American Indian is shown by the fact that William Strahan, the English bookseller, bought two hundred copies of the Philadelphia edition from Franklin to sell in London.¹¹ This treaty was indeed one of the few colonial products of distinctive literary merit.

Not long after Callister's arrival in Maryland, the aged Reverend Daniel Maynadier, rector of St. Peter's in Talbot County, dismissed his unworthy curate and sent to England for a successor. Shortly thereafter the Reverend Thomas Bacon accepted this position and settled at Oxford. A friendship soon ripened between the two lovers of music and literature.¹² In writing to his friend, Billy Tear, who lived on the Isle of Man, where Bacon was born, about Maryland fiddlers, Callister mentioned his pleasure in having an experienced musician with a good collection of music in the neighborhood:

I have had the pleasure of playing a Tune with Billy Stephens—he has lost a great deal of his Music Capacity, however his performance was found sufficient to ravish & surprise some of our best top Men! You must know we abound in Fidlers but most wretched ones they are—Some of the better sort have a little of the true taste, but they are content if they exceed the Vulgar in that, & seldom get any further. I shall give you at foot a Specimen of the Musick that is most relish'd here [at the foot of the page he wrote "Chicomocomoco & Johnny Boy"] as to other English tunes, they murder them here ten times worse than the Country fidlers in the Island, it is however diverting to hear how they do it. I should have pass'd for a tip top Musician if the Rev'd Mr Bacon had not come in, he handed me your Letter & some others from Douglass, immediately upon landing he found the way to our house. . . . His performance on the Violin & Violincello have afforded us much delight & his Conversation as much. I have a pretty sett of Musick & he has a still better.¹³

Callister and Bacon corresponded with each other and freely exchanged their books and music. Not long after Bacon's arrival, Callister wrote for a beginner's music book and Bacon replied:

I have sent you Simpson's Compendium [Christopher Simpson's *The Principles of Practical Musick delivered in a . . . new method for the*

¹¹ Henry F. DePuy, *Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties with the American Indian*, No. 22.

¹² For the inventory of Bacon's personal library see "Reading Interests of the Professional Classes in Colonial Maryland, 1700-1776," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXVI (1941), 189-192.

¹³ Henry Callister letterbook, I, 47, HC to Wm. Tear, 5 Nov. 1745.

instruction of beginners either in singing or playing upon instruments] which you will find easy & at the same time full enough for any young Student in Composition.¹⁴

Bacon, in turn, asked for a great variety of articles which Callister had in the store, including a composition book, writing paper, flour when his wife's supply was exhausted, a "Book of Songs" and a little chewing tobacco.

Through the Rev. Thomas Bacon, Callister became acquainted with his brother, Anthony Bacon, a successful London merchant. Henceforth, he ordered most of his personal goods from him. In addition to his salary, Callister had the privilege of sending four hogsheads of tobacco freight free in the Cunliffe vessels. These he turned over to Anthony Bacon for disposal at the highest rates, and with the profits he purchased clothes, books and music. After his marriage to Sally Trippe in 1748, most of this money was used in buying gold rings, fans, ear pendants and other trifles, and he was fortunate indeed if there was enough credit left from his annual shipment to purchase a few books for himself.

In writing to Anthony Bacon for the first time in 1744, he ordered three dozen "entertaining History Books &c sorted," leaving the choice of the titles to Bacon's discretion.¹⁵ His next order was for "The most Authentick History of Thomas Kouli-Kan."¹⁶ The following year he sent for a larger collection of books:

Present State of the English Enquire [?] in America
 Present State of Louisiana ¹⁷
 Compleat History of Spanish America, J. Stagg Westminster Hall, and
 Dr. Brown without Temple bar
 Travells into the inland parts of Africk, by Fr. Moore, E. Cave
 Description of Greenland by Hans Egede, C. Aitch, Patr Nost^r Row
 Philosophes the greatest Cheat
 Philosophical Amusement on the language of the Beasts, T. Cooper
 Sr. Isaac Newton on the Prophecies of Daniel & the Revelations
 Heaven open to all Men, J. Robinson at (sign) goldⁿ Lion
 New Musical Grammar D^o
 New sett of Palm Tunes & Anthems W. Sanby [?]
 Ames des Betes, Recreations Literaires, Recreations mathematiques
 French books of element. language on good subjects
 True born English Man, a Pamphlet

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 53, Thomas Bacon to HC, 28 Jan. 1746.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 30 HC to Anthony Bacon, 11 Feb. 1744.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 55, HC to Anthony Bacon, 10 Apr. 1746.

¹⁷ *The Present State of the Country and Inhabitants, Europeans and Indians, of Louisiana* (London, 1745).

Some Booksellers' Catalogues
The two latest Gentl Magazines¹⁸

Soon after this he wrote for "a 4 sheet Map of North America, Thos Jeffries London," by which he probably meant the large chart of North and South America showing the navigable parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, published by Thomas Jefferys in 1753.¹⁹ He also asked for two or three latest magazines and "some good little Books of taste fit to improve a young Genius."²⁰ This reference was to his son who, unfortunately, died before he could enjoy the books his father had bought for him.

He directed Anthony Bacon to send the *Universal Magazine* and the *Gentlemen's Magazine* regularly, as well as certain titles which he had seen mentioned in the magazines or booksellers' catalogues. He was particularly interested in getting a copy of Savary des Bruslon's *The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, Translated from the French*, London, 1751-55.

Soon after their marriage, Callister and his wife ordered their silver from Bacon. Most of their home furnishings, like those of other middle-class colonists, came from England:

I Dozen fine colour'd Cuts or Perspective Views fit for the Concave Mirror of any good Prospects except the following which I have—London Liverpool Constantinople Venice Florence the Welch mountain prospects Twickenham inside Views of churches Wallestein Versailles fireworks Greenwich St. Jahner Windsor the Temple or any other views of London Chester Deanse Castle [?] Conway Castle. But if these fall in your way let's have 'em—viz. Edinburgh Glasgow Dublin Paris Cadiz Genowa Gibraltar Madrid Sont on [?] Rochelle Rochfort Bourdeaux Amsterdam & in failure of these, any other you like to make out the Dozen.²¹

By this time Callister had assembled a fairly large library which he loaned to his friends in return for similar favors from them. Like most people who are generous with their books, he discovered that he was gradually losing some of his choice volumes. In order to remind those who borrowed his books that he wanted them back, he had a bookplate engraved and printed in England. In 1751 he ordered it of Anthony Bacon:

Lastly a Plate of my Arms of a size fit to stick to the inside of Book Covers, with the Motto of the House in a Streamer under or over the Arms, or for

¹⁸ Henry Callister letterbook, I, 111, HC to Anthony Bacon, 21 Oct. 1749.

¹⁹ P. L. Phillips, *A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*, p. 109.

²⁰ Henry Callister letterbook, I, 144, HC to C. Craven, 12 Nov. 1749.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 183, HC to Anthony Bacon, [?] 15 July 1751.

want of the motto, the Name Callister; or rather the Name in some part of the Plate, whether there by a motto or no, as that is most essential to the chief purpose, v^z to recover one's Books when lent out. When this is done you may get a Couple of hundred Tickets printed with this Plate upon fine Paper of the size of the smallest twelves 50. Octavo 50. Quarto 50 Folio 50.²²

Unfortunately, no copy of this bookplate has as yet been located. No doubt other Maryland colonists used bookplates to identify their property but few of these early bookplates have been found in a search of modern Maryland libraries.

Rev. Thomas Bacon started his compilation of the laws of Maryland about 1753, and completed the work in 1758, although it was not published until 1766 after many delays and much hardship on his part. Soon after he began the ambitious project and before his temper had been soured by this thankless task, he wrote a long epistle in verse to Callister which he claimed was "A Letter Originally wrote Three Thousand Years ago by that Famous Laughing Sage & Philosopher, Democritus to a friend of his at Aulis. Translated from the Greek Language." In it he mentioned his editorial work on the Maryland laws:

If E'er the Senate shall think fit,
To Try his Vast Extent of Wit:
By giving him their Acts to collate,
Curtail, Discuss, or Interpolate,
Just as his Wisdom shall think Meet,
In Every mangled, murdered Sheet:
Which when he's gather'd in one volume,
He'll Rich Deserve a Copper Column,
On which should be engrav'd in Gross:
Optat Ephippie Piger Bos!
Whence 'Twould appear in after ages
How wise were our Provincial Sages;
To let a Supercilious Doctor
Who spite of Nature'd be a Proctor,
(Instead of what might well Employ them:)
Revise their Acts and Quite Destroy them.²³

In the same letter he informed Callister that he had finished Samuel Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe* (1747-8) and was returning it through a friend:

²² *Loc. cit.*

²³ Henry Callister letterbook, I, 190, Thomas Bacon to HC, n. d.

Charles to Henry, sendeth greeting,
 Dear Sir, And so forth as is Fitting,
 I wish we had a Merry Meeting.
 I've sent your Miss Clarissa Harlot,
 Pox take me for a Blundering Varlet!
 Harlow, I mean in Seven Books,
 Of Pyeons Use for Pastry Cooks:
 To Captain Hoper's I have sent them,
 With Thanks from those to whom you lent them . . . ²⁴

Scarcity of ready money, poor crops and the ever present threat of the seizure of vessels during the latter part of the Seven Years' War made it difficult for English merchants to carry on a profitable business in the colony. As a result, the House of Foster Cunniffe and Sons decided to withdraw from their Eastern Shore connections in 1760. Callister was by this time their chief agent in the district, and upon him fell the manifold responsibilities of bringing their affairs to an end. He took over the store at Townside on the Chester River and decided to go into business for himself. Unfortunately, he invested his capital at the wrong time. Tobacco prices, instead of going up as he hoped, fell so low that many planters gave up raising the crop and turned to wheat. When he was unable to pay his debts in London, his old friend Anthony Bacon refused to give him further credit, and therefore seriously damaged his credit-standing in the colony. It was adding insult to injury for Bacon to write that he would have sent part of the order as a courtesy, but that he did not think to have done so would have been a favor. Callister retorted:

Those who think so should have less experience than my old friend Mr. Bacon, who had lived so long among us, who must know too, to what a Degree so compleat a slight must affect the reputation of a merchant in this country. . . . ²⁵

He added that Bacon might at least have sent him the merchandise he needed for his own personal use: "But you have not even excepted a few favorite articles, as books &c."

From that time until the end of his career, Callister gradually became enmeshed in financial difficulties which changed him from a carefree and happy merchant to an embittered old man, ready to resent every supposed slight and suspicious even of his friends.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 189, Thomas Bacon to HC, n. d.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, II, 458, HC to Anthony Bacon, 11 Oct. 1761.

When his friend Thomas Bacon left Oxford to take over his duties as rector of All Saints Parish in Frederick County, Callister gradually lost interest in music and turned down invitations to attend concerts given by his friends. His main recreation in his leisure hours was derived from his books. Fortunately, through his business relations he became well acquainted with William Carmichael, who lived near Chestertown and shared in his appreciation of books. This prosperous planter came to Maryland as a Scotch immigrant and married into the Brooke family, from whom he inherited valuable property. Carmichael apparently thought a great deal of Callister, for in 1762 he sent his son to live at the store and there to learn first-hand the intricacies of trade and business. It is possible that this son was none other than William Carmichael, friend of Washington and Lafayette and popular American chargé d'affaires in Spain during the difficult years from 1782 to 1794. In replying to a relative who heard that young Carmichael was about to be sent to England to complete his education and who wanted to have his son educated in Callister's counting house, he gave as an inducement: "He will be happy in his entertainment, if the most valuable books delight him, and you may be assured his Cousin will be most attentive to his well being. . . ." ²⁶

One of the earliest references to the reading interests of the elder Carmichael was the letter he sent with a copy of William Warburton's *View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy in Four Letters to a Friend* (1754-5). The author, Bishop Warburton, was the literary executor of Pope and a bitter enemy of Lord Bolingbroke:

I send herewith Warburton's View, a Book Mr. Carmichael desired to have. I had told him I had sent for one from London & that I could spare him that I had from Philadelphia, but the latter has by this time pass'd through so many hands here that it is most abused, wherefore I send him the new one at the price the old one cost me 14/6 curr^y which he will have me credit with for. . . . ²⁷

Soon after young Carmichael left for his education abroad, Callister and his father got into a dispute which threatened to bring their friendship to an end. By some mistake in his mathematics, Callister overcharged the thrifty Scot for binding some back numbers of the *Critical Review* which had been done in England. Cal-

²⁶ *Ibid.*, III, 539, HC to Mr. Hindman, 16 July 1762.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, II, 267, HC to Mr. Ealston [?], n. d.

lister apologized for his error and ended his letter with the hope that their friendship would continue:

Let our future debates be about our opinion of books, authors & the opinion of others. As to what books I have, you may be easy about the price of them, you may have the reading of them without price.²⁸

With the letter he sent a copy of Admiral Antonio de Ulloa's *Voyage to South America . . . Translated from the Original Spanish*, London, 1758. In his next letter Callister referred to their former altercation and sent a few more books for his friend to read in his leisure time:

Your love of Literature has at length got the better of your obstinacy: for I dont find my way of reasoning had any affect but to bring Mahomet a little nigher the Mountain. I did not add California to the Books, because the Jesuitical subject seem'd too dry to you: The history is however a matter of consequence, & in time will be consequentially so. The Reviewers indeed, you will find, like it better than you or I.²⁹

The book about California which he omitted was probably Miguel Venegaz's *Natural and Civil History of California, . . . Translated from the Original Spanish*, London, 1759.

The great popularity of Richard Burn's *Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer* has been mentioned in the discussion of the inventories.³⁰ Callister owned a copy which was in such demand among his friends that they had to reserve it in advance. In reply to Carmichael's request to see it he said:

Mr. Hall had engaged Burn a good while ago, and he now has it. There is a new edition with amendments to be had in Philadelphia, price 30/, which will be better for you: they are in 3 Voll.³¹

The Mr. Hall who was reading Callister's copy was Jonathan Hall, a justice of the peace in Queen Anne's County, to whom Callister offered to sell his choicest possessions the following year when he was practically reduced to insolvency. Among the articles were a parcel of pictures with and without frames, perhaps the very same collection he had imported from Anthony Bacon many years before, and "several good Books, & a new Bookcase several

²⁸ *Ibid.*, III, 556, HC to Carmichael, 24 Aug. 1762.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 596, HC to Carmichael, 26 Sept. 1762.

³⁰ "Books Owned by Marylanders, 1700-1776," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXV (1940), 345-6.

³¹ Henry Callister letterbook, III, HC to Carmichael, 13 Dec. 1762.

musical Instruments, a noble Universal Microscope & a botanie thermometer." ³²

When his overseer became surly and difficult to manage and on one occasion even came into the house with a club in his hand threatening his wife and family, Callister asked Justice of the Peace Hall to have him bound over to the peace according to the law which he would find clearly stated in Burn's *Justice*. Callister apparently leaned heavily on Burn's *Justice* for he referred to it again when he was engaged in a dispute over repairing the highway near his land. He also reinforced his arguments this time by citing a similar passage from Giles Jacob's *Every Man His Own Lawyer; or, a Summary of the Laws of England*.

He was still interested in history and had purchased a copy of Smollett's *History of England* soon after publication, although his set was not in sheets as was that of James Bisett of Baltimore County.³³ After finishing the book, he loaned it to a friend, but soon found that he had to write for it in order to get it for another friend:

Having promised to lend to Dr. Seels Smollet's history; upon looking for it, I find the 2d volume missing, which I presume to be in your hands. Undoubtedly you have gone through it; you'll please to send it me by the Bearer . . . I have lost a considerable number of books by lending; I have more of them abused; I have now bought a costly case to preserve the remainder from injury.³⁴

Evidence of the frequent exchange of books among readers on the Eastern Shore is found throughout Callister's letterbooks. His copy of Montaigne's *Essays* was in almost constant demand. He sent two volumes of it to Carmichael and reported that the third volume was still in use by another friend: "I send you two Voll. of Montagne's *Essays*, one is abroad, you shall have it when I get it; I have no notion of parting with that or the Mags."³⁵

In 1766 Carmichael loaned him a set of *The North Briton* (1762-3), which he liked, although he did not entirely approve of John Wilkes' "low wit." His remarks on the political situation in England are an interesting sidelight on colonial opinion of the Bute ministry:

³² *Ibid.*, 612, HC to Jonathan Hall, 14 Feb. 1763.

³³ "Books Owned by Marylanders, 1700-1776," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXV (1940), 347.

³⁴ Henry Callister letterbook, III, 603, HC to James Robberts, 12 Dec. 1762.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, IV, 659, HC to Carmichael, 19 July 1763.

The N. Briton is stuffed with a deal of low wit: however there is much solid reasoning in him, and his punelous [?] temper is therein most agreeable enough to that of the people of England; if the present Ministry do not give way with a good grace, I apprehend there will be bad doings indeed, where England, Scotland, Ireland and America will probably be entangled—If a civil war should break out, France will have a hand in it, and it may produce another revolution which God avert We cannot except a better than the last.⁸⁶

A few weeks later he returned the second volume of *The North Briton* with some pamphlets he had borrowed. He also returned a copy of Jethro Tull's *Horse-Hoing Husbandry: or, an Essay on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation* (1733-40). Carmichael probably sent Callister this book by "the father of modern husbandry" because he had heard that the bankrupt merchant was planning to become a farmer.⁸⁷

Callister was interested in the natural history of the colony, particularly the botany and bird life. In 1746 he wrote to England to have a cage especially made in which he could keep a humming bird, and in the following year he wrote to tell Billy Tear that:

. . . I have a fine humming bird in a Cage & he feeds finely upon honey sugar and rose water, but if I part with him he'll not live 24 hours, I'm sure; he feeds always on the wing & sucks like a butterfly, his rough tongue serves him as the long string of a butterfly to lick the farina out of the flowers.⁸⁸

His efforts to send live birds and flying squirrels to England were fruitless because invariably the cabin boy forgot to give them food and water, or they died in captivity. He wrote several long letters describing the birds and animals of the colony and frequently cited similar species which he found listed in natural history books, but, unfortunately, he did not mention the titles he consulted.

In addition to getting rid of his collection of musical instruments, he was forced to sell his scientific books and instruments. He owned a copy of Pitton de Tournefort's *History of Plants Growing about Paris, With Their Use in Physick*, London, 1732, which he offered to sell to Dr. Leith in 1765:

I have a small posthumous work of Tournefort, which is a good appendix to the first, as it gives the description & use of plants in medicine, with

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 764, HC to Carmichael, 6 Jan. 1766.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 769, HC to Carmichael, 26 Jan. 1766.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, I, 100, HC to Billy Tear, 23 Aug. 1747.

their chymical analysis; it is an 2v. 12° worth 12/6 Currency. I shall send it if you like. I would now, as it might be return'd if not wanted, but there are a few things in it which I would read first.³⁹

One of his choice possessions was the two-volume collection of *Figures of the Most Beautiful, Useful, and Uncommon Plants Described in the Gardener's Dictionary*, which was published from 1755 to 1760, in folio. The illustrations were done by Philip Miller, the noted eighteenth century gardener and botanist. The Rev. John Barclay heard that Callister had the collection and, knowing that Governor Sharpe owned the *Dictionary* itself, mentioned the fact that he wanted to sell the illustrations. At Barclay's suggestion Callister wrote the Governor, offering the plates for £15 Maryland Currency which he said was the actual cost:

Barclay favoured me with the intimation of your Excellencies willingness to take off my hands Miller's Cuts. I have accordingly packed them up and deliver'd them to him. You will find inclosed an account of the nett prime cost. As your excellency is possessed of the Dictionary in folio, in which Mr. Millers Design was to adapt those cuts, they will be curious illustrations of his subject. But I have reason to think this was not his motive; your beneficence is seen in your laying hold of the occasion to ease me of a burthensome article; for the piece is indeed costly, and your taste seems to run rather on improvements in agriculture than mere entertainment in botany and natural history. For this I sincerely thank your Excellency.⁴⁰

A week or so after this Barclay called at Callister's home and took with him the illustrations and said that the Governor also wanted to buy his universal microscope. Callister had in an earlier letter described it in glowing terms: "I wish I had an opportunity of showing you the exalted Entertainment it affords the Philosopher, and the Christian of common sense."⁴¹ With the microscope he sent his thermometer which was specially designed for botanical work:

Yours of the 8th from Hopper's was handed me last night in my bed, so that you were again too quick for me. If you have carried the Cuts to the Governor, I presume he will keep them as a necessary appendix to the folio Dictionary, as well to decorate as to illustrate it. However his Excellency does not need to purchase them; but keep them as long as he pleases, and return them when he pleases. You will receive the microscope with this, together with all the Apparatus. I also send Adams' Micrographia

³⁹ *Ibid.*, IV, 716, HC to Dr. Leith, 2 April 1765.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 691, HC to the Governor, 9 Nov. 1764.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 691, HC to Rev. John Barclay, n. d.

illustrated, which will be necessary to his Excellency for some time, to explain the use of the several microscopes & parts in the box. The book belongs to my good friend the Revd Mr. Bacon with whom I have formerly had some littaral communications. He needs not be in a hurry to return it to Mr. Bacon; who, not having the Machine, can have no use for the book. I had not thought of the botanic thermometer at the time I first mention'd the Microscope; but as his Excellency has a green-house, and ought to have a hotbed frame, he cannot well dispense with so necessary an instrument for regulating the warmth of each, for raising exotica, as well as for other curious purposes.⁴²

In an effort to make a living for himself and his family, Callister conceived the unusual idea of becoming a wholesale distributor for the botanic curiosities of the New World. He wrote a friend in England of his visionary project:

Thus the last three years have passed heaving over my head, and no relief, but a worse prospect in view. You may well Judge I have little attention to afford the gratification of your friends curiosity for seeds of Maryland plants. I have thought of making a Collection in the course of the next year. I have seen a paragraph in the Scot's Magazine for 1764 that seems to animate and revive my Thoughts of the matter and rather as I do not know of any other person in this province very capable of giving much satisfaction in this point but I am at a loss for a list of the species that are most in request, so as to make out proper assortments; otherwise one might so overstock the market that would not pay freight. For example, I might collect a bushel or two of Ceanuts [?] and cedar berries; as many barrels of Walnuts, and as many tons of Pine cones; and all these being perhaps well established in Britain, I might get involved rather than indemnified for labour & cost. They mention the necessity of an assorted catalogue; but I have seen none.⁴³

He might have been successful if, like John Bartram of Pennsylvania, he had had a friend and patron such as Peter Collinson, but to attempt to furnish seeds and nuts to unknown correspondents in England was indeed an impractical plan. There is no evidence that he ever seriously tried to put this project in effect, but doubtless he continued to supply his friends.

The Callister letterbook ends at this point, and no record has been found of his subsequent career. After his death, his widow and her daughters taught school at Chestertown under the direction of Dr. William Smith and, about 1783, they started a "school for Misses" in Baltimore. They found it hard to make ends meet,

⁴² *Ibid.*, 694, HC to Rev. John Barclay, 16 Nov. 1764.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 749, HC to Mr. Glassell, 10 Nov. 1765.

so in 1785 they drew up a list of books which they offered for sale, probably through the local printers. Most of the volumes had belonged to Henry Callister, so that in the absence of an inventory of his estate, it affords the only considerable view of his library: ⁴⁴

- | | |
|--|---|
| 20 Volls. Universal Magazines | Micromejas—a Detail of the Crusades |
| 3 Volls. Fieldings Works | 10 Vol. Swifts Works (dissorted) |
| A Latin & English Ovids Metamorphoses | Human Prudence |
| Elements—or “the Art of essaying Metals” | Hudibras—Town & Country Magazine |
| Bisset’s Laws of Maryland | A Methodical Treatise Concerning Bills of Exchange |
| Latin & English Dictionary | A discourse on the late [?] Funds |
| Statutes made in Great Britain & Ireland or, a Book of Rates | Volls. Taslen [?] |
| Oservations on the Antiquities of Herculaneum | Cradocks Version of Psalms |
| History of China (old) | 1 Vol. Tom Jones |
| First Voll. on the English Nation, | 1 Vol. Adventures |
| Abbe le Blom | Goldsmiths Essays |
| Edinburgh Magazine for 1760 | First Vol ^m Adventures of a Guinea |
| 4 Volls. Nature Delineated | Second Vol. Peregrine Pickel |
| 6 Volls. Moliere’s Comedys | Life of Alexander Pope |
| 2 Volls. Independent Whig | Version of Psalms by Mather & Wells N. England 1640 |
| 2 Volls. Deism Revealed | |
| First Vol. Ovids Metamorphoses | |
| | Annual Register for 1778. 5 old |
| | School Books Latin—Eng. |

The most notable item on this list is the copy of the *Massachusetts Bay Psalm Book*, the first book to be printed in English America. It is easy to understand how Callister might have bought a copy of Rev. Thomas Cradock’s *New Version of the Psalms of David*, printed by Jonas Green in 1756, but it must remain an unsolved mystery how he stumbled upon that bibliographical treasure.⁴⁵

(To be concluded)

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 866. No date, but among papers of Mrs. Callister’s school.

⁴⁵ Wilberforce Eames’s last list giving location and provenance of known copies of the first edition of the *Bay Psalm Book* does not contain reference to Callister’s copy. *Colophon*, n. s. II (Winter 1937), 283-4. However, there is no evidence to indicate that Callister owned the first edition. It seems more likely his was a later edition.

BALTIMORE STEAMBOATS IN THE CIVIL WAR *

By WILLIAM J. KELLEY

Probably no other city during the War between the States saw greater steamboat activity than Baltimore. While the city was not the scene of combat between opposing troops, it was the seat of continuous operations of steamboats by the Union forces. Because of its nearness to the areas of war operations, Baltimore probably furnished more of such craft, in proportion to her registry of them, than any of the ports to the north. Here there were a number of successfully established steamboat lines. At Locust Point the Union developed a great depot for the concentration and distribution of war supplies—an area so congested at times that vessels had to remain at anchor awaiting their turns at the piers. Steamboats crowded the numerous and active shipyards, either building for the Union or being overhauled after rough usage in the Potomac and Hampton Roads and in the campaigns along the coasts of the states lying to the southward, for which these erstwhile media of commerce and good will were converted into transports, blockaders and gunboats.

While the newspapers occasionally mentioned the number and names of strange steamers in the harbor, the port's own familiar steamboats were watched by the Baltimorean with extraordinary interest, no matter on which side his sympathies lay. One can imagine the interest aroused when popular excursion and bay steamers of that day were utilized in a war right under the city's nose. Their movements, their injury and damage, their successes and losses, engaged the attention of citizens as never before. The Chesapeake was the broad highway, and steamboats were high in public favor and interest. They brought glamor and romance to the port. The war greatly enhanced this interest. To some of these popular craft it brought renown.

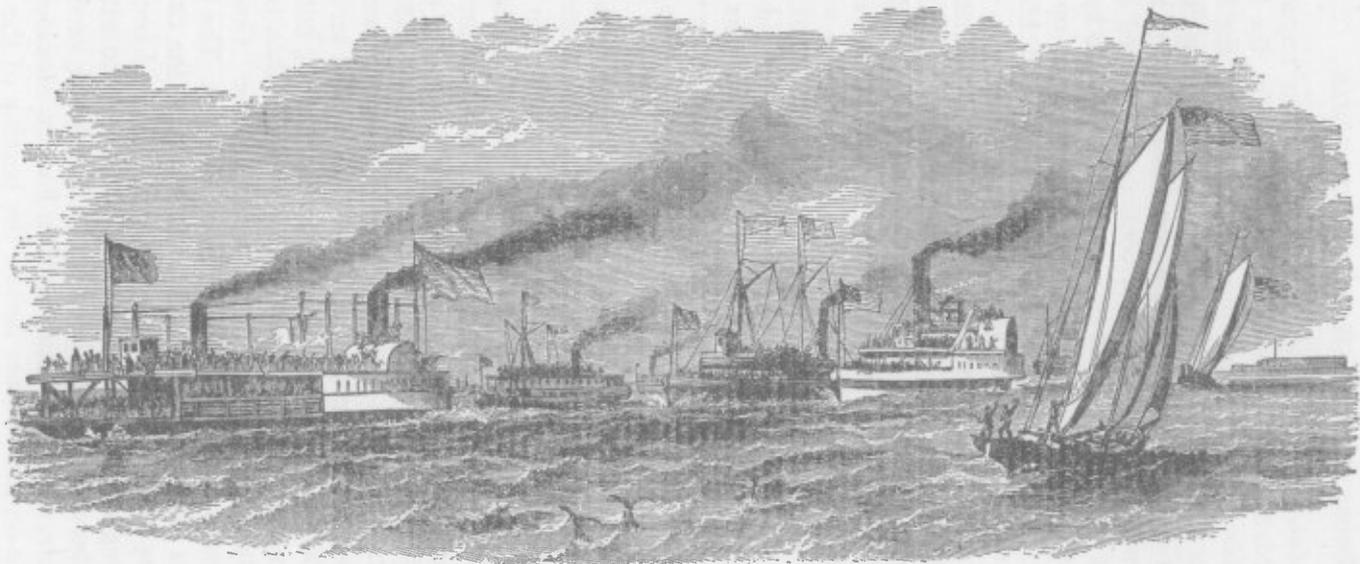
The most widely known operating companies at the outbreak of civil strife were the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, familiarly called the Old Bay Line, and the Weems Line, the oldest of all. The latter began as early as 1817 with the Baltimore

* Sources for this account were the navigation records in the Baltimore custom house and newspapers of Maryland and Virginia.

built steamer *Antelope*, later called *Surprise*. Other important lines were the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co., the Eastern Shore Steamboat Co., the Individual Enterprise Co., the Powhatan Steamboat Co. and Slaughter's Line to the Eastern Shore. There were, as well, lines to Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, and New York. A number of companies operated independently, some with but a single steamer owned and run by her master. Only two lines which saw service in the war are operating today—the Old Bay Line and the Merchants and Miners Transportation Co. The former recently celebrated its one hundredth year of continuous service, while the latter commenced operations in 1854.

The first participation by a Baltimore steamboat in hostilities leading to the war was the loss of the steamship *William Jenkins* of the Merchants & Miners line, which was burned at her wharf at Savannah by the citizens of that city on January 21, 1861. As early as April 10, 1861, the steamer *Adelaide*, of the Old Bay Line, carried to Norfolk a number of Confederate recruits, enlisted in Baltimore, for the army of South Carolina. There were several other such movements, but the imminence of the war stopped them.

By May 2 the Old Bay Line was having difficulties with the commander of the blockading squadron at Old Point Comfort. Its steamer *Adelaide* was stopped there and not permitted to proceed to Norfolk. On her return to Baltimore she met the steamer *Louisiana* off Sharp's Island, bound down, and both returned to the city. The line temporarily discontinued the service, but after many attempts its negotiations with Washington were partly successful and occasional trips were made to Old Point Comfort. The line endeavored to have its steamer *William Selden* serve as a shuttle boat between Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, but the Virginian authorities seized the vessel. The line was then taken over by the Federal authority and was operated as the "Government Line" between Baltimore and Old Point Comfort. The *William Selden* was burned when the Confederates fired the city of Norfolk on May 10, 1862. President Lincoln who had been in the area observing the fleet movements and attempting to witness an engagement between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimack*, used the steamer *Baltimore*, of Philadelphia, between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. While on this steamer he saw the burning of the city,



TROOP TRANSPORTS ENTERING BALTIMORE HARBOR, MAY 9, 1861

Large steamer at left is the ferryboat *Maryland*, formerly in service between Havre de Grace and Perryville. About 3,000 regulars and Pennsylvania volunteers were aboard the vessels under convoy of U. S. S. *Harriet Lane*. From *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, May 25, 1861.

the burning of the steamers *Merrimack* and *William Selden*, by the Confederates, and had presented to him the flags from the reduced forts on Craney's Island, scene of the battle which he had witnessed the day previously.

At the start of the war the Government began to charter or purchase Baltimore steamboats. There was scarcely a steamer which did not, at some time or other, serve either as a transport, gunboat or supply vessel. All were taken with little ceremony, and certainly without consideration for the feelings of their owners. Some of these steamers remained in the Government service practically during the entire war. Others were returned to their owners for short periods, only to be retaken for war purposes. Sometimes owners planned to re-establish certain of their lines and overhauled their returned vessels, only to have the Government commandeered them again. The uses to which they were put were anything but easy on the once well-kept and trim vessels. It was a discouraging and demoralizing business for the owners and Baltimore's trade suffered severely as a result.

The first rumor of water-borne movement of troops through the city was verified on May 9, 1861, by the appearance of the steamers *Maryland* (ferry-boat), *Elizabeth*, *F. W. Brune* and *E. L. Gaw*, transports, having on board Sherman's Flying Artillery, regulars of the Third Infantry from Texas, and a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. These steamers were signalled to the city from the observatory on Federal Hill, and lay off Fort McHenry.

At one time or another the Old Bay Line vessels *Adelaide*, *Georgia*, *Louisiana*, *Georgeanna* and *Thomas A. Morgan* were in the service of the Union, and received tributes from the commanders whom they aided. The *Georgia* was a troop transport. The *Louisiana* often carried prisoners of war between Old Point Comfort and Baltimore, and was supplied with cannon and artillerymen. In General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina she was used as a transport and was praised by him as a sea boat. She went ashore a short distance north of Hatteras, in a treacherous spot, and was thought lost, but she floated off with the tide. Afterward she collided with and sank the Government steamer *Curlew*, and later collided with and damaged the Union steamer *Cambria*. She ran into Fort Carroll, in Baltimore harbor, on March 17, 1863. Doubtless many wondered if she had Confederates in her pilot house on these occasions.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President, her step-mother, Mrs. R. S. Todd, and Mrs. Helm and Mrs. White, sisters of Mrs. Lincoln, came to Baltimore on the *Louisiana* on December 11, 1863, on one of this vessel's trips in the "Government Line." Mrs. Helm was the widow of General Helm, who had been killed at the battle of Chickamauga, in command of a Confederate brigade. The *Thomas A. Morgan*, of this line, served as a transport and carried many sick and wounded to various hospitals, a number of them to Baltimore. This vessel was struck in an artillery duel on July 31, 1862, near City Point, on the James River, but was not seriously damaged.

When this company finally emerged from the war it was a shadow of its former self. With all its difficulties, its vessels miserably deteriorated, its business in freight and passengers having to be re-established, it suffered the additional burden of an almost brutal competition from the new Leary Line. But it successfully met this threat and took over the Leary Line after little more than a year's struggle, but not before a questionable collision had occurred between the *Louisiana* and the new line's *George Leary*, in which several lives were lost.

The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company was forced practically to cease operations from the summer of 1861 until the end of the war. Its first vessel in the Government service was sold in August, 1861—the *Joseph Whitney*—the first of all vessels owned by this line, built in 1854. The Government later named her the *McClellan*. She was first used as a transport and later converted into a gunboat at Brooklyn Navy Yard. Soon the *Ben Deford* and *S. R. Spaulding* were in the service of the Union. The company attempted to operate, though unsuccessfully, the steamer *Baltimore* to Boston, having chartered her from Friend, Ricketts & Co., fruit importers. This vessel was built shortly prior to the war for service to Cuba, and had been sunk in the Chesapeake on her second trip to Baltimore, with the loss of many fine Havana cigars and other choice tidbits imported from that languorous isle. She was salvaged and after a few private trips was used for a time by the Government. This line, known as the Boston line, determined to operate in spite of the war, and built the steamship *George Appold* in 1864. In the same year it purchased the *William Kennedy*, but was unable to re-establish the service until St. Patrick's Day, 1865.

The Weems Line suffered its vicissitudes during the war. The owners being known as Confederate sympathizers, its vessels were frequently boarded in Baltimore, either at Light Street Wharf, or off Fort McHenry, for search and seizure of such contraband articles as medicines, Confederate bonds and weapons. All its vessels were at one time or another in Government service. The steamers *Mary Washington*, *George Weems* and *Planter*, the entire fleet, were taken possession of by the Government in August, 1862. The Company wished to maintain some service, if only skeletal in effect, and built the steamer *Matilda* in 1864, but she had to be chartered to the Federal Quartermaster until the end of the war. When the Government compelled cancellation of an excursion advertised by the company for the steamer, the bitter complaint of the owners availed them nothing. While she was serving as a transport, the *Matilda's* boiler exploded in the James River and killed her engineer, Thomas Brannon, of Baltimore, and injured others. The wonder is that, under the service demanded of these vessels, such accidents did not occur more often. Damage and injuries caused by inexperienced crews were probably concealed and reported as occurring in line of duty. But their former owners knew differently; many must have winced as their Chesapeake prides suffered. However, they sometimes had occasion to be proud of the performance of their vessels. As far as was practicable, masters and crews familiar with the vessels prior to the war were kept on them. Owners often arranged this with their former employees and with the Government.

Before the Southern sympathies of their owners were known the Weems steamers on the Potomac were frequently sniped at by the Secessionists. Movable plates of sheet iron were devised and placed on that side of the pilot house which presented itself to the Virginian shore, so that the men inside might not be wounded while navigating up or down the river. We can imagine that more than one passenger asked to have his stateroom changed to the opposite side of the vessel. The bulkheads of the rooms were but thinly paneled wood. Passengers probably argued that the scenery was more beautiful on the Maryland side. Pot shots at steamboats must have provided good sport for Confederate sharpshooters!

The Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's steamers *Hugh Jenkins*, *Balloon* and *Cecil* also had experience in the service of

the Union. The former was the first Baltimore steamboat purchased by the Government. She was sunk twice, first at Mount Vernon and again off Fortress Monroe. She was a hardy vessel, and both times was raised and continued in service. The *Balloon* and *Cecil* were purchased for transports and their decks became more accustomed to the feet of soldiers and horses than to the produce of the Eastern Shore.

The Individual Enterprise Company attempted valiantly to maintain service between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, but one after another of its steamers were chartered or purchased by the Government. All popular vessels, they were the *Kent*, *Champion*, *Pioneer*, *John W. D. Pentz*, *Highland Light* and *Nellie Pentz*. The *Kent* was sunk off the Magothy River, and raised, but the *Nellie Pentz*, for all her full sized statue of Nellie, daughter of the former president of the line, on top of her pilot house, was lost by grounding in 1865, in Lynnhaven Bay, some months after the close of the war, while still in Government service.

The steamers *Chester*, *Arrow* and *George Law* of Slaughter's Line to the Corsica and Chester rivers were occasionally commandeered by the Government, but they were able, somehow or other, to carry on a character of service between times.

The old familiar steamers of the Powhatan Steamboat Company, formerly so welcome during more placid days on their trips to City Point on the James, where passengers changed for Richmond and Petersburg, again frequented that place, but under Union colors. One of the early uses of its steamer *George Peabody* was to tow old vessels to the coast of North Carolina to be sunk at the mouths of rivers and inlets to block Confederate shipping. A number of old Baltimore vessels were purchased for this purpose. The same steamer carried Baltimore's Mayor George William Brown and nine members of the State legislature, as political prisoners, in September, 1861, to Fort Lafayette. The *George Peabody* later collided with the Government steamer *West Point* off Ragged Point, Potomac River, with the loss of 76 convalescent Federal soldiers of General Burnside's expedition to Hatteras. The *George Peabody* was so badly damaged that she got out of control and drifted away from the troops floundering in the river. The *West Point* was a very old boat and was built in England. She was raised and became the steamer *Nellie Pentz*, which we have already mentioned. After repairs, the *George Peabody* was

twice grounded, once off North Carolina and again off Cape Look-out shoals. In the latter case, she was loaded with ammunition, but discharged a quantity of it to lighten her and ran into Beaufort, then held by the Federals.

The steamer *Pocahontas* of the Powhatan line went ashore in a gale off Hatteras and was totally wrecked, with the loss of many valuable horses, which were thrown overboard in the hope that they could swim ashore. The *Belvedere* of this line was one of the first of three Baltimore steamboats purchased by the Government, the other two being the *Hugh Jenkins* and the *Champion*, both already mentioned. The *Powhatan* assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, during the winter of 1864-65.

One of the most famous steamboat episodes of the war was the capture of the *St. Nicholas* of the Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown and Baltimore Steamboat Company, by one of her passengers, Col. Zarvona Thomas, a Confederate agent in the disguise of a French woman, who took passage in Baltimore on June 28, 1861. He and his band employed the vessel in a sort of privateering expedition in the Chesapeake. The old and favorite steamer *Columbia*, also of the Washington line, was chartered to the Union during most of the war.

The *George Washington*, perhaps the oldest steamboat in the Civil War, served, as one of her duties, as a Federal truce boat between Old Point Comfort and Craney Island, Virginia, and many prisoners and dispatches were exchanged through her between the Confederates and Yankees. She was for years in the Citizens Union Line between Baltimore and Frenchtown. Captain George Trippe, commander of the first of all Baltimore built steamboats, the *Chesapeake*, was master also of the *George Washington* when she came out as a new steamer, built in Philadelphia in 1830. She was in service until 1884.

The *Isabel*, first ocean steamship built in Baltimore, in 1848, by L. H. Dunkin at Fells Point, during the launching of which three were killed and thirty injured, was brought to New York by the Federals as a prize, in 1862, under the name of *Ella Warley*. She was built for the Charleston-Havana service and was named after the then reigning queen of Spain. Her advanced design attracted wide attention and approval. Her engine was built in Baltimore by Charles Reeder, whose plant adjoined Federal Hill.

The Baltimore steamboats *Express*, *William Whilldin*, *Thomas*

A. Morgan, Kent and *Columbia* were struck in an artillery duel near City Point on the James River the last day of July, 1862. None was sunk, but they had a rough time of it. The steamer *Keyport*, off the bluffs in the Pamunkey River, was fired into by Confederates and considerably damaged. To expose frail and almost unprotected vessels, built for the demands of peaceful commerce, to gunfire was, of course, justified only by the necessity of war. Strange as were the vessels and their masters in such a service, both were indispensable to the cause.

The popular excursion steamer of our time, the *Louise*, also had her day in the Civil War. Built in 1863, she saw a short period of service in the Gulf of Mexico for Charles Morgan, founder of the Morgan Line, and then was chartered by the Government from December, 1864, until after the close of the war, earning for her owners \$600 a day. This was not a considerable price, for certain vessels earned as much as \$1200 to \$1500 per day. Little did her thousands of excursionists in later days, on their way to and from Tolchester Beach, realize that she, too, had played her part in the War between the States. Of all the Civil War vessels of Baltimore or elsewhere the *Louise* lingered longest in active commerce and met her demise as late as 1933. Peace be to her timbers, appropriately interred in the depths somewhere off the western end of Long Island.

River and bay excursion trips during the war were, needless to say, few and far between. Not one was advertised for July 4, 1861. In the summer of 1862 practically the entire excursion business of the port was carried on by a tugboat, a barge and a ferryboat, *Belle of Baltimore*, and the trips were, due to the character of the equipment, limited to such short runs as Bear Creek, Fort Carroll and the Vineyard at Locust Point. Nor was there an excursion on July 4, 1863. The battle of Gettysburg began July 1 of that year and the city had been under martial law for some time. The first excursion advertised in 1863 was for July 27 to Annapolis, on the steamer *Kent*, after the pass order, again permitting persons to enter and leave the city without military authority, had been issued. The city enjoyed a breathing spell, and steamboats moved a little more freely.

The war was not without its chapters of scandals and accusations in regard to charters and sales to the Government. There were two outstanding cases in this respect, the first at Baltimore

in February, 1863, and the other at Norfolk, in January, 1864. In a report of Senator Grimes of a Senate committee, charges were made against Charles Coblens, John F. Pickrell and Amasa C. Hall, all of Baltimore, who were said to have purchased worthless boats and chartered them to the Government through Colonel James Belger, Quartermaster at Baltimore, at exorbitant rates. As much as 529½ per cent. profit on certain steamers and other vessels familiarly known to Baltimoreans was alleged to have been made. Other irregularities and fraudulent practices were also charged. Colonel Belger was relieved from his position by Secretary of War Stanton. Though a court-martial later found him not guilty, and honorably acquitted him, he was nevertheless dismissed from the army. Several years after the war he was reinstated, as of the date of his dismissal.

The Norfolk case was called by the newspapers a "monstrous steamboat operation," and involved, with others, Coblens and Pickrell, who had figured in the Baltimore case. Excessive profits from obsolescent hulks sold or chartered to the Government were alleged. Vessels abandoned as worthless were claimed to have been salvaged, patched and painted and palmed off on the Government.

The last steamboat excitement in the Chesapeake, incident to the war, was the seizure of the newly built steamer *Harriet Deford*, at Fairhaven, on the Patuxent, by a band of guerillas under command of Captain Fitzhugh, formerly operating in the Valley of Virginia as one of Mosby's band. She was undoubtedly a marked vessel and attractive to the Confederates, having been built as late as October, 1864, and was very fast. She was new to the Patuxent, filling in, while the Weems steamers were in Government service. Captain Fitzhugh entered the river on April 3, six days prior to Lee's surrender. After putting all white passengers and the captain ashore, though not without first taking his wallet, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of acquiring a Yankee souvenir, the Rebel raider retained the engineer and firemen and some sixty negroes—many of them children—and headed the steamer, as his prize, down the bay to a more sympathetic area. A fast steam tug, from Baltimore, was sent out in pursuit, well armed and manned. The steamer *Louisiana*, still in the "Government Line" to Old Point Comfort, reported, on the next day, that nothing had been heard of the captured vessel, but that the bay was

full of craft of war searching for her. She was found four days later in Indian Creek and blockaded by Federal gunboats of the Potomac flotilla.

The end of the war brought the return of the chartered steamboats, one by one, to their owners. Many of them were in such bad shape that they had to be sold for what they would bring, while some of the Baltimore lines would not even bid on their once proud vessels, so utterly unfit for service were they from hard Government usage. For this reason many Baltimore steamers were sold to other ports, though some of these returned to the city later. Although the competition was keen and, at times, merciless, the lines slowly began to regain something of their old position. More lines were established to the rivers and cities of the South than there were prior to the war, while only those hitherto operating to the North were put into service again, with one notable exception, a new line to New York, which did not prove successful. Baltimore interests even established a line on the Savannah River, between Savannah and Augusta.

Like all other enterprises of the city as a result of the war, steamboats were great sufferers. Those that returned were welcomed along with the home-coming troops. Indeed, many steamers found employment here long before the returned soldiers. Friends of the devastated and hungry South with its great need for food, supplies and replacements saw to that. It was not long before the same vessels that so often harmed and blockaded southern ports were once more transports of peace and agents of reconstruction.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON

INTRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION BY

HELEN I. COWAN

Among many tributes to the character and civic services of Charles Carroll of Carrollton that quoted below seems to be unique. It occupied precious space in a dispatch of the French minister in Washington to his superiors in Paris, and it placed the great Marylander among the first presidents of the United States. This misstatement regarding one of the few honors that Charles Carroll could not own was the work of a secretary, it is true, and not the error of the minister, M. le Baron Durand de Mareuil.¹ He knew better, for his acquaintance with the United States was wide. Henry Clay's strenuous travelling, dinners to Richard Rush, enthusiasm for the revolutionary doctrine of General Lafayette, American canals and the American climate, all interested him.² Maryland he appears to have known particularly well. When he first arrived in Washington and decided that the town was utterly without resources, he made a hurried trip to Baltimore to shop for necessities. Before long he was dining at Mrs. Caton's where old "Mr. Carroll conversed finely in French" with him.³ Presently his beautiful wife⁴ brought their daughters and the French attaché to dance in Robert Gilmor's dining rooms. Again and again the Baron himself found time to visit Baltimore and recommend that his government appoint a consul to this busy port, or report astutely that there was a bit of illusion in the hope of the new

¹ Aff. Etr., Paris, Cor. Pol., E.-U., vol. 80, p. 295, vol. 83, p. 67. M. le Baron Durand de Mareuil sent his first dispatch from Washington, 3 August 1824, his last, 11 April 1827. George Ticknor, describing the diplomatic corps in Washington in 1825, wrote of the Russian minister, Baron de Tuyll, as "a strange, retired fanatic"; of the British chargé, Addington, as "a very acute, well-informed man of letters"; but of Baron de Mareuil as "a truly elegant gentleman, in the largest sense of the term," adding "and his wife is a very sweet and beautiful woman, with winning manners." (*Life, Letters and Journals of George Ticknor*, Boston, J. R. Osgood, 1876, I, 350).

² Aff. Etr., Paris, Cor. Pol., E.-U., vols. 80, 81, 82, 83, *passim*. Photostatic copies in Library of Congress.

³ *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XVII (1922), p. 328.

⁴ J. Seaton, *William Winston Seaton of the "National Intelligencer."* A biographical sketch. Boston, 1871, pp. 170-1.

railroad making the city, within twenty years, "le plus riche marché de l'univers."⁵ But it was a visit in the summer of 1826 that moved the French pen to eloquence. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence had just been followed by the memorial ceremonies for Thomas Jefferson and John Adams,⁶ when Baron de Mareuil travelled from the heat of Washington to Charles Carroll's home in the Maryland countryside. On his return to the capital, the minister's dispatch began:

Washington 28 July 1826

My lord,

Since the news which I sent you by the last packet, North America has done nothing but pay honor to the memory of Messrs. Jefferson and Adams. These two men, equally illustrious in political life, were long known as the heads of the two parties which still divide the United States. Mr. Jefferson undoubtedly triumphed with the Democrats, and Mr. Adams' son did not attain the presidency himself until many years after joining the party that had opposed his father. This apparent defection, however, did not prevent the Federalists from reuniting finally under his banner and some say, with a certain degree of likelihood, that if the two veterans had not succumbed far distant from each other at almost the same time on the same day, one might have believed that the elder Adams died of joy at seeing his party revived and his special rival expire before himself. Be that as it may, similar pomp and similar honors surrounded both tombs.

Only one signer of the Declaration of Independence of 1776 remains. He is Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a man younger than Mr. Adams by two years, and six years older than Mr. Jefferson. Next September he will enter his ninetieth year. This Nestor of the United States well deserves an introduction to Your Excellency. I have just spent eight days with him at his place, in the midst of his family and my own, whom I took with me. My heart is full of the deep interest which this old gentleman inspires in all those who come near him. Descended from a wholly Catholic family, one of the first of Maryland, owner of 30,000 or 40,000 acres of land in that state and long retired from political life, he manages all his own affairs and lives surrounded by

Mr. C. Carroll of Carrollton is the only remaining signer of the Declaration of Independence. He lives like a patriarch in the midst of his family

⁵ *Aff. Etr.*, Paris, Cor. Pol., E.-U., vol. 82, p. 136, vol. 83, p. 75.

⁶ *Niles Register*, XXX, 383-5.

his children and grandchildren like a patriarch of Biblical times.

His health is excellent: not an infirmity. With his active mind, amiable and interested in the present, he makes all about him happy and is adored by all. He was educated in France, first at Rheims, later in Paris by the Jesuits, who then conducted the College of Louis the Great. In 1757 he was still in France with his father, who had come to negotiate for a large concession of land in Louisiana.⁷ The attempted crime of Damiens and the retreat of M. de Marchault caused the failure of that plan. Mr. Carroll speaks of that time as if it were yesterday: the court, the city, the spectacles, all are clear in his memory and, although he never returned to France, his recollection of it is so fine that several times he has thought of going to make his home there altogether. Perhaps you know, as well, that it is one of his granddaughters who has just been married to the Marquis of Wellesley,—that another, the widow of Mr. Harvey, is reported to be going to marry the Archbishop of Dublin, and that the third, Miss Keaton, also seems reserved for some great settlement.⁸ There is happiness in the family and it is well deserved. Its venerable head may still live long. It has been said that Mr. Adams was eight years older than Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Jefferson eight years older than Mr. Madison, Mr. Madison eight years older than Mr. Monroe, Mr. Monroe eight years older than the present President, 91, 83, 75, 67, 59.⁹ I should conclude that Mr. Carroll ought to live to 99, in order to complete the first term of the progression. And why should he not? Living in Baltimore in the winter, in the country in the summer, at this season he always rises at five in the morning. He takes a cold bath,—very cold; he rides horseback; his life is simple, his diet frugal but substantial. He plays whist and chess with the spirit of a young man and, better than all that, he is full of sincere and kindly piety and, recognizing the favors that Heaven grants him, he lives prepared to leave this world whenever

He has no illness. He is alert and likable. He was educated in France. He has thought several times of returning there

By a calculation comparing him with the other Presidents Mr. Carroll could live to 99. His habits are simple, frugal. He is resigned and pious

⁷ K. M. Rowland, *The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1737-1832*, New York, 1898, I, 32, has the same episode.

⁸ Charles Carroll's granddaughter, Marianne Caton, the widow of Robert Patterson of Baltimore, m. 1825, Richard Colley, Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; a second granddaughter, Elizabeth, m. Baron Stafford; and another, Louise Katherine Caton, widow of Sir Felton Bathurst-Hervey, m. 1828, Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, seventh Duke of Leeds.

⁹ John Adams, 1735-1826; Thomas Jefferson, 1743-1826; James Madison, 1751-1836; James Monroe, 1758-1831; John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848.

Gods wills; that is what he told his dearest granddaughter who was alarmed to see him set out for Baltimore where he had been invited to take the place of honor at the funeral ceremony of the two former Presidents. This invitation was somewhat lacking in tact, it seemed a little like asking the old gentleman to attend his own obsequies; but he returned as he went tranquil, resigned, worthy at the same time of both admiration and love.

Perhaps I have carried this digression a little far.¹⁰

¹⁰ *Aff. Etr.*, Paris, Cor. Pol., E.-U., vol. 82, pp. 198-200.

LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER

(Continued from Volume XXXVI, page 334)

[In the following letters and lists of goods ordered from London Barrister Carroll furnishes a glimpse of absorbing interest into the way of life of a cultivated colonial in Maryland shortly before the Revolution. His family is now spending the summers in the country, presumably at Mount Clare, where improvements are proceeding. To Bristol he sends detailed instructions for hewing marble to form a portico to his residence. Unfortunately the letterbook does not include the design which he furnished, but the description given appears to tally in general with the existing portico at Mount Clare. The fruit trees and other garden supplies, the silver, furniture and household articles, clothing for the family and servants, wines, playing cards, fishing tackle and books ordered, all bear testimony to Carroll's ample means and broad interests. The letters shed light on prevailing prices. They also show that Maryland shoppers of the 1760's remained undismayed by delays of nearly a year in receipt of goods ordered and the hit-or-miss results of buying through an intermediary.]

Sir

Please to send me In the Gardeners Callendar in one Vol. Oct^r Price five shillings by Doctor Hill and Barry on Digestion. Love wrote me word he was to be In by April I shall be Glad to Receive my Goods by him as we shall be then in Town otherwise as we Generally spend our Summers in the Country we shall be obliged to make a Jaunt to Town to be at the opening of them which in Hot weather is not so very agreeable.

I am Sir yr M^hble Serv^t

C. Carroll

Annapolis Novem^r 9th 1766

To Mr W^m Anderson merchant }
in London }

⌘ Captain Hamilton

Sir

Inclosed I send you Captain Loves Bills of Lading for one Hhh^d Tobacco and fifteen Tons of Pig and five Tons Iron and the

first of Mr Matthew Tilghmans Bills on Mess^{rs} Hanbury's for five hundred Pounds Sterling with which Please to Credit my account.

I am Sir y^r m H^{ble} Servant

Cha^s Carroll

Maryland Novem^r 25th 1766

To Mr William Anderson }
Merchant in London }
☞ Capt. Banning

Sir

Inclosed I send you Captain Montgomeries Bills Lading for twenty two Tons of Pig and four Tons Bar Iron and the second of Mr Matthew Tilghman's Bills on Mees^{rs} Hanbury's for five Hundred Pounds Sterling with which Please to Credit my Account.

I am Sir your most H^{ble} Serv^t

Cha^s Carroll

Annapolis Maryland December }
5th 1766 }

To Mr William Anderson }
Merchant in London }
☞ Captain M^cLachlan

P. S. I have wrote to Mess^{rs} Scott Pringle and Company Merchants in Madeira to send me a pipe of wine for the Costs on which I have Directed them to Draw a Bill on you which Bill be Pleased to pay when it Comes to Hand and Charge to the Account.

of your H^{ble} Servant

C. C.

Annapolis December 6th 1766

☞ Captain M^cLachlin

Decem^r 24th ☞ the sloop Potts Capt George Cook

Inclosed in a Letter Directed to Mess^{rs} }
Scott Pringle and C^o merch^{ts} in Madeira }

Gent

I had the Pleasure of Mr Murrays Company as he went through this Province and by his Recommendation I Desire you will by

the first Vessell Coming to Annapolis (I Desire you will by the first Vessell Coming to Annapolis) send me a Pipe of the Best Madeira wine as it is for my own Table use I would have it of the very Prime Kind for the Cost of which you will be pleased to Draw on M^r William Anderson Merchant in London and send with your Bill the Inclosed Letter I would if you Can have the wine two or three years old or more if it Can be Got of Equal Goodness in Quality with what may be Bought of the Last vintages and Tho' it should Cost me more I shall willingly allow it and Suppose for the advance upon the Price it may be Got. There are so many of the name in this Town that some Particular Distinction is necessary to Prevent mistakes please therefore to Direct to me Councillor or Barrister at Law and when you write to M^r Anderson be pleased to mention me with that addition.

M^r Murray Promised me he would mention me Particularly to you and as I shall annually write for a Pipe I hope I shall have no Reason to Change my Correspondence. If at any time a pipe of Superfine old or new is to be met with and you will Lay it by and write me word I will send orders to M^r Anderson to pay your Draft for it and my Directions to you to Ship it me.

Annapolis Maryland December 6th 1766

I am Gent y^r M^hble Serv^t

Cha. Carroll

To Mess^{rs} Scott Pringle and Company }
 Merchants at Madeira }
 ☿ A Vessell of M^r Sam^l }
 Galloways }
 Decem^r 24th ☿ the Sloop Potts }
 Captain Geo: Cook }

Sir

I sent you by Banning and M^cLachlan M^r Matthew Tilghmans Bills on Mess^{rs} Hanbury's for five Hundred Pounds Sterling which Hope you have Got Safe to Hand.

I desire you will send me by the first Ship Coming Convenient to Annapolis the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice Insured so that in case of Loss I may Draw my Costs and Charges. I would have

them by the Fall if opportunity offers, and if Mr Zachariah Hood or Mr Charles Wallace should be Ready to Come in by that time I would have them sent by them.

I have given Mr Zachariah Hood an order on you for Sixteen Guineas to Procure some things for me he will Describe to you the Kind of Syllabub Bowl I mean. I have seen them here with Circular Loose Tops of scalloped Carved Plate that fit Exactly in the Top of the Bowl, to Put on when used for Syllabub, and take off when occasion for Punch The Bowl Generally fluted or Carved with Hasp or falling Handles, if any that will suit both occasions more Fashionable Let the silversmith send his according to his own Taste. But I would not have it made Cup or Urn Fashion but as near as Can be to the shape of a Common China Bowl with a Handsome foot.

My wife would have some slight woolen Rolled up with the floor Cloths to Prevent their Rubbing so as to be Defaced by Getting the Paint off, if any Danger without it.

I shall have occasion I believe to Purchase some Negroes for the works this year and to Draw on you for about two hundred Pounds Sterling, My wife joints me in Compliments to all.

I am Dear Sir your most H^{ble} servant

C. Carroll

Annapolis Maryland }
February 24th 1767 }

To Mr William Anderson

Merchant in London

March 26th 1767 ⌘ Mr Charles Wallace

⌘ Mr Zachariah Hood

Invoice of Goods sent Inclosed in a Letter to Mr William Anderson merchant in London Dated the 24th February 1767

- 2 Brass Latches Thumb and Hand pieces for front Doors
- 1 Dozen best brass wine Cocks half with Good strong Keys to Lock and
1 Brass Knocker half Plain
- 2 Good Brass box Locks for Parlour Doors
- 6 lb Best Battle Gun Powder.
- 25 lb of Patent Birding Shot, 10 Pounds of Mustard seed Ditto
- 5 Dozen best Gun flints
- 6 Chamoy skins for Lining Breeches
- 10 yards of Pocket Drillings

- 2 Good Painted floor Cloths, one of them to be 18 feet Long by 16 feet wide the other 16 feet wide by 12 feet Long, both made of the best and strongest Duck and Painted so as to bear mopping over with a wet mop and Put up Dry and so as not to be Cracked or to have the Paint Rubbed of.
- 6 Good strong Earthen Jars well wickered to hold about 30 Gallons Each
- 2 Good manage Curb Bridle Bits with Reins and full head stalls
- 2 short Half Curb Ditto without Reins
- one silver Bowl to suit Either for Syllabub or Punch to hold between two Quarts and five Pints, Chased or fluted to be made in the Shape of a China Bowl and not urn fashion with a Handsome foot and Hasp Handles to fall with a Joint. Coat of Arms Engraved
- one Plain Mahogany Card Table straight Legs one Hundred wt of White Lead Ground in Oil well Packed in Light Barrells

Books

- The Analysis of Montesquieus Spirit of Laws by M^r De Alembert. Translated from the French.
- Cardinal D'Retz's memoirs Translated from the French.
- Davilas History of the Civil Wars in France Translated from the French
- Pompadours Memoirs Translated from the French
- Dialogues of the Dead by Hurd
- Tacitus History and Annalls Salust—Latin
- Johnson's English Dictionary in Folio.
- Francis's Horace or one Lately Published by Dodsley Translated by Dencombe &c.
- Gordon's Salust
- A Collection of the most Interesting Tracts which were Published in England and America on the Subject of Taxing the American Colonies and Regulating their Trade in two volum's Bound
- A Collection of the most Esteemed Political Tracts which appeared During the years 1763-64-65 and 66 in four or five volums bound.
- The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon being a Continuation of his History of the Rebellion from the Restoration written by himself Printed from the original Manuscript Given to the University of Oxford Printed in octavo three vol's £1-1s-0d sold by T Payne in London.
- The Patriot Miscellany or a Collection of Essays Relating to the Political Contests in Ireland During the administration of his Grace the Duke of Dorset octavo two volums. 6/ Dublin Printed and sold by Stevens in Paternoster Row
- Monthly Reviews from 1760 to the Present year from R. Griffith Paternoster Row and send the volum for Each year after as Published.
- One Round Tea Table two feet four inches in the Diameter or over—of the best Mahogany with a scallop'd Raised Edge Cut in the solid wood and Handsome Carved feet and Carved and Fluted Pillar.

Gentlemen

I shall Ship you in the first of your Ships that arrive here Bar and Pig Iron that will Amount in Value to about one hundred and thirty Pounds Sterling Fifty Pounds of which I shall take out in Iron ware and other Coarse Goods from you Part of the Remainder for I hope it will not take near the whole of what will be Left I Intend to apply to Executing the Plan Inclosed that is Purchasing the Round Columns and those to which the Pilasters Join The Stone, and marble mentioned in it I do not Know the Cost of such mentioned but I suppose the stone must Come Cheaper from the Quarries near Bath than Else where as it is Easily Hewn and the water Carriage to Bristol Convenient and the Black and white Marble I suppose will be Equally Reasonable. The Plan is for a Portico or Colonade to be Joined to the Front of a House and Project Eight Feet from it, An Arch at Both Ends, for a Passage through it, to Spring from Pilasters of Stone Joined to the End Pillars of the front of the Portico and the two three Quarter Round Columns, I think they Call them, that Run up Close to the wall of the House; The manner of which may be Easily seen and the hight of the four Round Columns in Front and the two others by a work man in the Ground Plan and the Profile or side View which I send you Inclosed.

The Columns must be Round of the Plain Doric order and the Proportions Exact according to the scale and Plans in Length and Diameter, And those to which the Pilasters are to be Joined in one, and as I Conceive Hewn out of the same Block or Blocks, that make up the Columns, and with the Columns, must be Cut Exactly in the manner that may be Easily Discovered by a workman Inspecting the Plan as the full Round Columns and those with the Pilasters Joined to them will be Composed of Different Blocks or Pieces of Stone to be Placed one upon the other Putty or Cement for Joining must be sent in with them or Instructions How to make it. The Stone and Marble must be Carefully Packed and the Captain Instructed to have them Gently Lowered into the Hold or the Cases may be Broken and the Stone Broken or Defaced.

Every thing I think so plain that an Artist Can not mistake on Casting his Eye on the Plan if any Doubt However, Let me Know by the very first opportunity or if the Cost of what is mentioned

in the Plan far Exceeds the Remainder that will be in your Hands After Purchasing the fifty Pounds worth of Goods I shall write for, tho' as I before mentioned I hope it will not amount to so much. I send you this to Give the more time to have what I mention Ready to send by your first ship next year. I shall write to you by the Ship I send my Iron in and in the mean time am

Gentlemen your Most H^{ble} Servant

Annapolis July 2^d 1767

Cha^s Carroll

To Mess^{rs} Sedgley Hilhouse }
and Randolph }

Merchants in Bristol July 27th 1767

M^r Greshams }

Ship for Bristol }

Ⓕ Captain Spenser for Bristol

Sir

I shall Ship you in your Ship the Hazard Cap^t Adam Coxen now in Choptank Sixteen Tons of Bar Iron and fourteen Tons of Pig I Desire therefore that you will make Insurance for me on the said Vessell there and thence to the Port of London that in Case of Loss I may Draw the sum of two hundred and ninety five Pounds Sterling and Place the Premiums of such Insurance to the account of Sir

Your Most H^{ble} Servant

Cha^s Carroll

Annapolis July 19th 1767

To M^r William Anderson }
Merchant in London }

July 27th sent to Captain Love by
his Brother

Ⓕ Cap^t Hanrick

Gentlemen

I shall ship you in your Ship the Albion Captain Thomas Spencer now in Chester River Seven Tons of Bar Iron and four Tons of Pig I Desire therefore that you will make Insurance for me on the said Vessell there and thence to the Port of Bristol that in Case of Loss I may Draw the sum of one hundred and

twenty five Pounds Sterling and the Premiums of such Insurance Place to the account of

Your Most H^{ble} Servant

Charles Carroll

Annapolis, Maryland

July 19th 1767

To Mess ^{rs} Sedgeley Hilhouse and Randolph Merchants in Bristol	} July 27 th 1767 } ⌘ Capt Love and } ⌘ Mr Gresham's } } Ship }
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Dear Sir

My not having my Goods for my Family use sent me Early in the Spring by your first Ship is a Great Inconveniency to me And as you Gave me for Reason of the Delay this year that my Letters did not arrive time Enough—I am Resolved not to Give the Like occasion for the Future so send you this Invoice for my own use I am sure in Good time

My wife takes much Pleasure in Gardening and sends you a List of Peaches of Each of which she would be Glad if you would send some of the stones of those of them than Can be met with tied up in Different Parcels and the names of Each wrote on the Parcel as Likewise some of the stones of your Best Apricots and Nectarians I would direct in, some of the trees in Boxes but I fear they would be too troublesome However if Montgomerie will Engage to take Care of them and Land them for me at Annapolis I should be Glad if you would send me the Trees mentioned in the List in Boxes whoever you send them by must water them a Little As the Trees will be young and small many of them I suppose may be put in a Box just Enough to Keep them alive During the Passage—I leave it to your Discretion to Judge whether they will be too Troublesome Combersome or Costly or to send me what is Convenient of those mentioned and if you Can meet with anything Curious and will send it us now and then shall be obliged to you.

The Nursery man may Look into Millars Gardeners Dictionary where he will see the names of Each if they are sent I hope the Nursery man will be Carefull that they are Good Thriving young Grafts and well Earthed and of the very same Kind mentioned as

- 6 lb of osnabrigs D°
- 1 m best white Chapel needles in sizes from osnabrigs to the 14th Size
- 3 m best Midling Pins
- 3 m short Whites D°
- 3 m minnikins D°
- 4 Patterns of Flowered or Spriged Lawn Aprons—
- 6 Flowered Bordered Lawn Handkerchiefs
- The Aprons and Handkerchiefs must be of a Midling Sized and Cheap Lawn
- 1 Fashionable Hat
- 2 Fashionable Caps of Gause and Lace with flowers
- 2 Fashionable Breast flowers
- 1 Suit of Ribbon
- 1 Genteel Necklace of best french wax [?]
- 2 Fans one at about 18/ the other at 10/
- 8 pair of unGlazed or French Kid Gloves
- 4 pair of Ditto Mitts
- 2 pair best Silk shoes
- 4 pair best black Russel or Calamanco Shoes
- 6 pair of womens fine white 4 thread worsted Hose
- 2 pair best 4 threaded thread D°
- 3 best Garden Scythes
- 6 ounces of mace
- 6 D° Cloves 6 D° nutmegs 6 D° Cinnamon
- 14 Loaves of best Double refined Sugar
- 14 Loaves of best Single D°
- 10 lb best Green and 4lb best Hyson Tea
- 12 lb of Common ordinary bohea D°
- 6 lb of best Fig blue
- 1 Case of Pickles the Case to be made Strong with a Good Lock }
to Contain six two Quart Bottles two of them filled with Ancho- }
vies 2 with Capers one with Walnuts and one with best sallad oil }
- 1 Good Marble Morter that will Hold about three pints and Marble Pestle to it
- 1 three Quart Bell Metal skillet and Cover
- 1 Brass Kettle that will hold about two Gallons and a Half with Cover to it
- 2 Iron Tea Kettles of the Common Size Polished
- 2 Dozen small Cut Jelly Glasses about half }
as Big as the Common Size }
- 1 Dozen best flint wine Glasses
- 2 wine and water Glasses
- 2 Cider D°
- 2 one Quart flint Decanters Ground Stoppers
- 2 one Pint Dito
- 4 best Square flint Quart Bottles narrow mouths and Ground Stoppers for a Case to be made here

- 4 Little Glasses for Silver Salts that are of a Midling Size
- 2 Small Mustard Glasses for a Silver Castor they must not be more than three Inches High
- 6 Gross of best Velvet Corks
- 2 Gallons Port wine in Quart Bottles
- 2 Gallons of best Renish wine in Quart Bottles
- 2 Gallons of Ditto in pint Bottles
- 2 Gallons Port wine in Pint Bottles
- 3 Gallons of Anack in Quart Bottles
- 2 Gallons French Brandy in Quart Bottles }
 Let all the Bottles be well Corked and
 waxed and the Liquor of the best sort }
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a Chest of best Lisbon Lemons by your first ship and half a one D^o by your Last—
- 1 piece of Ticking or Coarse Fustain such as they make Servants Livery Frocks of—
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a Gross flat yellow Metal Coat Buttons well shanked—
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Gross Ditto vest Buttons
- 6 Hanks Bed mohair
- 1 piece Common Stript Camblet of Brown and }
 Red or Green and Red Colours— }
- 1 Good Light mans beaver Hat of the same size and Sort of that sent me in this year @ 18/
- About 20/ worth of the best Pamphlets Published
- 1 Good Light Pocket fishing Reel to hold lines hooks Leads &c with all the apparatus Compleat—
- 3 Fashionable Bags for wigs—
- 20 lb of Burnot [?] seed
- 1 Furkin best scotch Barley
- 3 Dozen Packs of Playing Cards
- $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred best Pins
- $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred best Ship Biscuit
- 12 Pound Coarse thread Different Colours
- 1 Green Corded Silk waistcoat
- 2 young Cherrie Trees that have been Buded or Grafted one of them the Hertfordshire heart the other the Carnation Cherry
- 3 Plum Trees that are not more than one years Growth from the Bud or 2 at the most
- 1 of the Early black Damask Commonly Called }
 the morocco Plum }
- 1 of the violet Predigron Plum
- 1 of the St Catherine Plum
- 8 Pear Trees Grafted on Good Free Stocks
- 1 of the Red Muscadelle, it is also Called the }
 fairest or Supreme }
- 1 of the Skinless or Early Ruselet Pear
- 1 of the autumn Bergamot

- 1 of the Iargonelle
- 1 of the Avarat or Royal Pear
- 1 of the Dry martin Some times Called the Dry Martin of N Cam-
pagne
- 1 of the Pound Pear, Commonly Called Parkin sous marden }
or the Black Pear of Worcester— }
- 1 of the Easter St Germain

all these Trees must be put in Boxes of Earth such as are Proper to bring them over Sea the Boxes must be numbered and the names of the Sort that is in Each number be wrote down and sent with other Papers.

Peach Stones of the following Sorts about a Dozen or 2 of each

- The Early White Nutmeg
 - The Early Red Nutmeg
 - The Bell Cherruse
 - The Early Magdalen
 - The Bell Grade
 - The Early Purple
 - The Old Newington
 - The Monstrous Pavia of Pompone
- } These Part from the Stone
- } These adhere to the Stone

The Last Edition of Farriery Improved or a Compleat Treatise on the art of Farriery by Henry Bracken—

THE FAMILY OF COLONEL JAMES RIGBIE¹

By HENRY CHANDLEE FORMAN

The name of Rigbie was familiar in many a Maryland household a little over a century ago, but is now almost unknown. A short genealogical sketch of this family is given below.²

The Rigbie family of England lived chiefly in Lancashire at Burgh and Layton, at Middleton Hall, at Hartoke Hall and at Preston Wigan. The name had various spellings, such as Rigby, Rigbey, Rigbye, Rigbee. Since the records of the Parish Church of Wigan, Lancashire, possess the names of many persons by the name of James Rigby from 1580 onwards, it is possible, but of course by no means probable, that this was the branch of the family to which James Rigbie of Maryland belonged. Burke gives the arms of Rigby of Wigan as, *Argent, on a cross patonce sable, five mullets, pierced, or*, and Fairbairn gives the crest as, *An antelope's head erased or, guttée-de-sang*.

1. JAMES¹ RIGBIE and his wife Katherine Ceely came to Maryland in 1659, and for his services to Maryland he received the patent the same year for "Rigby," one hundred and twenty-five acres in Arundel County situated on the north side of Severn River and on the south side of Broad Creek (Annapolis, Liber 2, folio 213; Liber 4, folio 484; Liber 5, folio 53; Liber 6, folio 15). He also owned "Persimon Point," four hundred acres in Baltimore County patented to him in 1659; eighteen hundred acres on Kent Island; "Rigby's Marsh," three hundred acres in Talbot County patented to him in 1664; and "Cabin Neck," forty-three acres in the same county in 1669. In 1681 he died at "about" the age of fifty. In his will, dated 8 November 1680 and proved 30 April

¹ This article continues the story of Colonel James Rigbie which appeared in the *Magazine* for March, 1941.

² There were other Rigbies in Maryland who were not connected with the family of Colonel James Rigbie, as far as is known. The earliest Rigbie in Maryland was probably the Reverend Roger Rigbie, of the Roman Catholic mission in Maryland, 1640 (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, I, 307). In Talbot County Arthur Rigby married before 1677 Ellinor (Morris) Orem (d. 1743), widow of Andrew Orem, and had Arthur Rigbie II, who died in 1767. By his wife Mary LeCompte Arthur Rigbie II had Philip Rigbie, Moses Rigbie, Jonathan Rigbie, Elizabeth Rigbie and Eleanore Rigbie. In Calvert County John Rigbie (d. 1754) married Catherine, daughter of William Gray, and left issue. In Somerset County Lewis Rigbie married before 1733 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Elzey.

1681 in Anne Arundel County (Annapolis, Liber 2, folio 140), he bequeathed to his wife Katherine Rigbie "the plantation I now live upon containing about one hundred and thirty acres by survey" ["Rigby"], and likewise his "silver tackard" and his "Silver Candle Cup and Cover."

"Mr" James Rigbie was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1678-9 (*Archives*, VII, 4, 11, 25), and also of the Society of Friends. In 1678 he was appointed not only to "look after" the orphans of the West River Friends' Meeting, but to make a report of collections and disbursements for his own Severn Meeting. At a Men's Meeting in 1679 at George Skipwith's house at West River he submitted satisfactorily these financial reports. In 1680 he left a legacy of £4 to the Meeting at West River (Friend's Records, Park Avenue, Baltimore).

After his death his widow Katherine married Henry Constable (died 1696; Annapolis, Liber 7, folio 220), who left to his stepson James² Rigbie, the three hundred acres of "Untried Friendship" on the Patapsco River. Katherine (Rigbie) Constable died in 1698 in Anne Arundel County. Her will, dated 17 April 1698, proved 26 May 1698 (Liber 7, folio 353), mentioned her son James² Rigbie and grandsons James³ and Nathan³ Rigbie, the sons of James² Rigbie, and her granddaughter Catherine³ Ceely, and her son John² Rigbie. Her son John inherited land on Patapsco River and a lot in the town of Annapolis.

James and Katherine (Ceely) Rigbie had issue as follows:

2. I. JAMES² RIGBIE, born before 1662 (since he had not reached 18 in 1680); died 1700 (*of whom later*).
- II. John² Rigbie, died 1700. His will, dated 26 October 1700 and proved 23 November 1700 (Annapolis, Liber 11, folio 28), mentions his father-in-law Richard Galloway, his mother-in-law Elizabeth Galloway, his brother-in-law Benjamin Lawrence, his brother James (Rigbie), his wife Eliza (Galloway) and his daughter Eliza, who married Peter Galloway (Annapolis, Accounts, Liber 1, folio 12). He inherited from his father three hundred acres of land on Patapsco River "bought of Robert Harwood."
- III. Mary² Rigbie, died 1690 or 1691. Her will was proved 14 February 1691 (Liber 6, folio 15). By the terms of

her father's will she was to inherit the home plantation ("Rigby") after the decease of her mother. She married John Ceely (died 1691) of Anne Arundel County, and had a daughter Katherine Ceely (Annapolis, Wills, Liber 2, folio 213), who was in her minority in 1691.

IV. Elizabeth² Rigbie.

2. JAMES² RIGBIE (*James*¹) was born before 1662 in Anne Arundel County, and died there in 1700. He married some time before 18 September 1698 Elizabeth Smith, who was baptized in that year at the age of twenty-five (St. James Parish Records, 1682-1869, p. 309). She was spoken of as "Elizabeth Rigbie wife of Mr. James Rigbye of St. James Parish in Ann Arun^l County." In her will, dated 3 November 1700 and proved 8 December 1700 (Annapolis, Liber 11, folio 11), she left all her lands, except one hundred acres, to her three "Deare" sons, Nathan,³ James,³ and Thomas³ Rigbie. Fifty of these hundred acres were reserved as a "Glebe" for the use of the minister of St. James' Parish and his successors.

Elizabeth (Smith) Rigbie was the daughter of Nathan Smith (II) of Anne Arundel County and his wife Margaret, who *later* became the wife of Thomas Tench. The Rent Roll, 1707, Anne Arundel County, gives the tract "Jericho" as belonging to Thomas Tench Esquire "for ye orphans of James Rigbie whose wife was daughter and heir of Nathan Smith." Nathan Smith (II) died in 1684. His will, dated 15 April 1684 and proved 1 September 1684 (Annapolis, Liber 4, folio 50), left "Smith's Delight" to his wife Margaret, and "Dan" and "Jericho" to his son Thomas Smith.

Margaret Smith in 1684 or 1685 married secondly Thomas Tench Esquire of Anne Arundel County. On 8 October 1685 there is notice of Thomas Tench and Margaret his wife (daughter-in-law of Nathan Smith [I]) and the "espowsalls betwixt them celebrated" (Annapolis, Prov. Ct. Judg., Liber DSA, folio 164). In his will, dated 29 March 1708, with no probate date (Annapolis, Liber 12, folio 232), Thomas Tench gave and devised "unto Nathan³ Rigbie son of James² Rigby & Grandson to my first wife all my lands within this province." The name of the second wife of Thomas Tench is not known. The will of Margaret (Smith)

Tench, mother of Elizabeth (Smith) Rigbie, is dated 25 March 1684 and was proved 20 June 1694 (Liber 7, folio 16).

In his day Thomas Tench was an important figure in Maryland. He was Justice of Anne Arundel County, appointed 4 September 1686 (*Arch.*, XIII, 242), and member of the Governor's Council from 1692 to his death in 1708 (*ibid.*, VIII, 305 *et seq.*). At a Council held in Annapolis on 26 June 1702 he was appointed President of the Council, and was acting governor from the time of Blackiston's sailing for England in July 1702 until the arrival of Seymour in 1704 (*ibid.*, XXV, x, 122). On 3 April 1708, "Mr Thomas Tench president of her Ma^{ty's} Councill" was noted as "being dead" (*ibid.*, XXV, 240), and he was buried in St. James' churchyard on 7 April 1708 (St. James' Register, 1682-1869, 333, Md. Hist. Soc.).

Both James Rigbie and his step father-in-law Thomas Tench were vestrymen of St. James' Parish. In 1694 a meeting of the vestry was held at the house of the "Hon^{ble} Thomas Tench"; and in 1701 a petition of the vestrymen was read "praying an Act of Assembly to Oblige and Impower Thomas Tench Esq^r to lay out & Ascertaine one hundred Acres of Land given the Church of that Parish by Mrs Elizabeth Rigby & her Husband Mr James Rigby" (Vestry Proceedings, 1695-1793, 2, 3, 70, 111, Md. Hist. Soc.).

The will of James Rigbie, dated 8 November 1700 and proved 4 December 1700 (Annapolis, Liber 11, folio 12), mentioned his (step) father-in-law Thomas Tench, and three sons not twenty-one years old, viz.: Nathan,³ James,³ and Thomas³ Rigbie; and his cousins Catherine Ceely, Thomas and Nathan Smith.

The children of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Rigbie were orphans, of whom Thomas Tench was the guardian (Annapolis, Accounts and Inventories, Liber 32A, folio 82). They were as follows:

3. I. NATHANIEL³ RIGBIE, born 28 April 1695; died after 1753 (*of whom later*).
- II. James³ Rigbie, born 4 January 1696, baptized 26 June 1698 (St. James Parish Register, 1682-1869, p. 299). By his wife Elizabeth he had a son Nathan⁴ Rigbie, born 8 January 1742 in Harford County, Maryland (St. George's Parish Register and Vestry Proceedings, 1681-1799, p. 349). There is record of a James Rigbie in 1709

giving twenty pounds sterling "to be laid out in good and godly books" to the parochial library of St. James Church, and it is presumed that James^s Rigbie was meant.

III. Thomas^s Rigbie. In 1702 a Thomas Rigbie had an unpatented certificate for "Dallams Neglect," one hundred and fifty acres in Harford County (Annapolis, Cert. 113).

3. NATHANIEL^s RIGBIE (*James*,² *James*¹), the eldest son, was born 28 April 1695, and died after 1753 (Annapolis, Adm. Accounts, Liber 33, folio 350). From the records it is evident that he married thrice. His first marriage was on 28 January 1715; the girl's name is unknown (St. James Parish Register, 1682-1869, p. 291). In 1717 he married second, Cassandra Coale, Jr., at West River Friend's Meeting (West River Records, 1677-1771, Book A, Minutes, pp. 98, 100; Annapolis, Adm. Accounts, Liber 12, folio 393). By 1753 he had married third, Sabina Rumsey of Cecil County, whose will was dated 16 October 1776 and proved 18 September 1779 (Bel Air, Liber AJ#R, folio 8; Annapolis, Adm. Acc., Liber 33, folio 350). She was the widow of William Rumsey and the daughter of Colonel Benjamin Bladenburg ("Account of Colonel Nathan Rigbie by Albert Silver" (1895), *q. v.*).

It was Cassandra Coale, Jr., who was the mother of the ten children of Nathaniel Rigbie. She was the daughter of Philip Coale and Cassandra Skipwith, his wife, and she died in 1745 (*Narrative*). Philip Coale was the grandson of Lieutenant Philip Thomas, a Parliamentary Commissioner governing Maryland (1657) under Oliver Cromwell, Lord High Protector of England (West River Records, p. 24; Annapolis, Warrants, Liber, A, folio 318; Wills, Liber 2, folio 350; Deeds, Liber 3, folio 260; *Arch.*, X, 493-4). Cassandra Skipwith was the daughter of George Skipwith, of "Silver Stone" in Anne Arundel County (*Gen. Soc. Penna. Publ.*, X; Rent Rolls, Anne Arundel County).

In 1708 Nathaniel Rigbie inherited from his step grandfather-in-law Thomas Tench "Phillips Purchase," a two-thousand-acre tract originally surveyed 15 July 1683 for James Phillips, and in 1707 possessed by Thomas Tench. The tract lay on the west side of the Susquehanna River at the present site of Darlington, Har-

ford County. In 1728 Nathaniel Rigbie sold five hundred acres of this land to Gerard Hopkins, one hundred to Thomas Jones, and in 1731 two hundred to Henry Coale. In 1739 he gave a small part of it to the Quakers for the building of their meeting-house at Deer Creek (Rent Rolls, Baltimore County; *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XVIII, 14). Nathaniel Rigbie also owned with his brother James the following properties in Baltimore County: "Rigby," "The Range," "Covell," "Untried [United] Friendship," "Smith's Desire," "Pole Minineck"; and in Anne Arundel County, "Jericho," "Dan," "Burrage," "Smith's Delight," "Lords County," "Poplar Ridge." He owned singly, "Brownnton" in Anne Arundel County, and "Indian Fields," "Rigbie's Chance," and "Rigbie's Hope" in Harford County. In aggregate, these lands contained approximately seven and a half thousand acres.

In 1735, Nathaniel Rigbie was lieutenant-colonel of "all the Horse Militia" in Baltimore County, which at that time included the present Harford County as well (Annapolis, Deeds, Liber HWS#M, folio 312). In 1736 he was justice of the peace of Baltimore County (*Arch.*, XXVIII, 98) and in 1738 high sheriff of Baltimore County (*ibid.*, XL, 591). In 1744 he, and his son Nathaniel Rigbie, Jr., were signers of the treaty with the Six Nations of Indians at Lancaster (*Virginia Magazine*, XVIII, 397; *Arch.*, XLIV, 122).

Nathaniel and Cassandra (Coale) Rigbie had issue as follows:

4. I. JAMES⁴ RIGBIE, born 1720; died 6 January 1790 in his seventieth year (*of whom later*).
- II. Nathaniel⁴ Rigbie, Jr., born 18 June 1723 (St. George's Parish, Harford County, Register, p. 332, Md. Hist. Soc.); died 1784 (Bel Air, Wills, Liber AJR#8, folio 18, dated 8 December 1783, proved 10 June 1784). He married on 27 August 1747 Sarah Giles, daughter of Jacob and Joanna Giles of Harford County (Annapolis, Wills, Liber 2, folio 244; Nottingham M. M. Records), and had two daughters, Hannah⁵ and Cassandra⁵ Rigbie. About 1767 Cassandra⁵ Rigbie married Jeremiah Sheridine. On 4 June 1767 she was disowned by Deer Creek Friend's Meeting (Deer Creek Records, Book A). They had a child, Nathan Rigbie Sheridine (Annapolis,

Wills, Liber 40, folio 403). Nathaniel ⁴ Rigbie, Jr., at one time was acting sheriff of Baltimore County in place of his brother, Colonel James Rigbie (*Narrative*), and was interested with his father-in-law Jacob Giles in the iron business in Pennsylvania. He was for many years part owner and manager of Cumberland Forge near Stafford. Wilson Mill on Deer Creek was built by him. His death occurred in his sixty-first year ("Account of Colonel Nathan Rigbie," by Albert Silver (1895), *q. v.*).

- III. John ⁴ Rigbie, died 1767 in Cecil County. His will was dated 20 July 1766, and proved 20 May 1767 (Annapolis, Liber 35, folio 392). He married Henrietta Rumsey and had but one child, Nathan ⁵ Rigbie, who did not long survive (Bel Air, Wills, Liber AJ#R, folio 8).
- IV. Thomas ⁴ Rigbie. He operated an iron forge on Deer Creek in Harford County.
- V. Philip ⁴ Rigbie. He was mentioned in the will of his brother John ⁴ Rigbie.
- VI. Skipwith ⁴ Rigbie, died about 1754. He was deputy surveyor of Baltimore County, 18 March 1749, and surveyor of Baltimore County in 1750 and 1754 (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, XV, XXIV, XXVI).
- VII. Elizabeth ⁴ Rigbie. She married before 1748 William Smith.
- VIII. Cassandra ⁴ Rigbie. She married in 1780 a Mr. Webster.
- IX. Ann ⁴ (Anna) Rigbie, born 1 March 1735 (St. George's Parish, Harford County, Register and Vestry Proceedings). She was admitted a member of Deer Creek Friend's Meeting on 2 November 1762, and she married in 1768 Samuel Willits (Deer Creek M. M. Records).
- X. Susan ⁴ Rigbie. She married William Rumsey. It is possible that she may have been the Susannah Rigbie who married 19 July 1759 in Harford County a man by the name of John Deaver.

4. JAMES ⁴ RIGBIE (*Nathaniel*,³ *James*,² *James*¹), author of the *Narrative*, was born in 1720 and died in Harford County on 6

January 1790 (Census of 1776; *Narrative*; "Some Account of Our Esteemed Friend James Rigbie . . .," MS at Park Avenue Friends' Meeting; Nottingham Friends' Records, Births and Deaths, 1691-1883, p. 69). His will is dated 3 October 1788 and was proved 24 January 1791. (Bel Air, Liber AJ#R, folio 31). He married first, in 1741, Elizabeth Harrison, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) Harrison of "Holly Hill," one of the best examples of colonial mansions in Southern Maryland. The date of Elizabeth Harrison's marriage is given in the *Narrative*. Samuel Harrison (died 1733) was the son of Richard Harrison, one-time "lord" of Abbington Manor (1709) in Calvert County, and his wife Elizabeth Smith. Sarah (Hall) Harrison was the daughter of Elisha Hall and his wife Sarah Hooper Winggfield, and her will, dated 25 November 1741 and proved 23 February 1742 (Annapolis, Liber 22, folio 421), bequeathed all her "wearing apparel to be Equally Divided" among her daughters "Sarah Harrison, Elizabeth Wife of James Rigby & Mary Harrison."

After the death of his first wife, Elizabeth (Harrison) Rigby, on 22 July 1759 (Nottingham and Deer Creek Records), James Rigbie married second on 5 February 1761 Sarah Massey (born 1734, died 1783; Deer Creek Marriages), widow of Aquilla Massey, and daughter of Isaac Bolton, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania ("Account of Colonel Nathan Rigbie," by Albert Silver (1895), *q. v.*; *History of Byberry*: Nottingham M. M. Records). In 1752 Sarah Massey was acknowledged a Minister among Friends.

According to the *Narrative*, James Rigbie in 1740 was chosen to succeed his father as high sheriff of Baltimore County. There is record of his service as sheriff of this county for 1742 (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, XX, 264) and for 1744 and 1745 (*Arch.*, XXVIII, 387; XLII, 482; XLIV, 49, 353, 360, 494; L, 233). It is probable that he was sheriff from 1740 to 1745. In 1735 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of all the horse militia of Baltimore County (Annapolis, Deeds, Liber HWS#M, folio 312), and in 1744 he was colonel.

James Rigbie and his wife Elizabeth joined the Nottingham Friends in 1744, and he was soon (1745) appointed on a committee for the Meeting. In 1747 he was an overseer, and in 1748 a member of a committee to built the Bush River meeting-house. On 18 September 1749 the Bush River Preparative Meeting recom-

mended him as a minister. But, as indicated in the *Narrative*, he had occasional lapses which did not always give the Friends satisfaction. On 7th month, 1757, East Nottingham Friends' Meeting noted that "as James Rigbie has several times neglected to give an account of his care when appointed on Business by this meeting, Wm Cox is appointed to speak for him, that he may give reasons for such Neglect." In 1760 Rigbie cared for the meeting at Susquehanna; in 1765 he obtained a certificate from his own Deer Creek Meeting to visit the Yearly Meeting in Virginia; and in 1769 he obtained a certificate for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The children of James and Elizabeth (Harrison) Rigbie were:

- I. Nathan^s Rigbie, born 5 November 1742 (Nottingham Friends' Records); died March 1767 (Deer Creek Records).
- II. Sarah^s Rigbie, born 22 June 1744 (Nottingham Records). She married Samuel Wallace (Bel Air, Deed, 11 May 1805). Her father in his will left her his "large trunk."
- III. Cassandra^s Rigbie, born 15 January 1746; died before 16 February 1799 (Deer Creek Births and Deaths, 1761-1823, p. 6; Cecil M. M. Records, pp. 934, 1242, Md. Hist. Soc.). She married in January 1771 (Bel Air, Deed, 11 May 1805) John Corse (born 18 September 1729, died 16 February 1807), son of John and Susannah (Hanson) Corse (Course, Coursey) of "Hebron," near Betterton, Kent County, Maryland (Cecil M. M., p. 29), and had issue: Sarah Corse, who married Joseph Turner, Sr., of "Hebron," and had fifty-four great-grandchildren, including C. Y. Turner, the mural painter (see *The Turner Family* by the writer); John Corse, Jr., who married Susannah Coale; and James Rigby Corse who married Rebecca.
- IV. Elizabeth^s Rigbie, born 11 July 1748, died 29 April 1813 (Nottingham Records). She married 18 May 1769 William Coale, son of Skipwith Coale (Bel Air, Deed, 11 May 1805), and had issue as follows, Rigbie, Margaret, Susannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, James, William and Hannah Coale (Deer Creek Marriages, p. 13; Family Bible of James Coale of Darlington, Harford County).

- V. Susannah⁵ Rigbie, born 2 March 1751, died May 1826 (Nottingham Records). She married 8 October 1784 Joseph Brinton, of Lancaster County, Penna. (Bel Air, Deed, 11 May 1805; Deer Creek Marriages).
- VI. Mary⁵ Rigbie, born 15 October 1755, died January 1756 (Nottingham Records).
- VII. James⁵ Rigbie, Jr., born 27 December 1756 (Nottingham Records). His father's will (1788) left him the sawmill with twelve acres adjoining. In 1786 he bought a negro and was disowned by the Deer Creek Friends' Meeting. In 1796 he held a patent for twelve acres called "Rigbies Saw Mill" in Harford County (Annapolis, Liber IC#K, folio 675).

The children of James⁴ Rigbie, and his second wife, Sarah Massey, were:

- VIII. Massey⁵ Rigbie, born 7 July 1762; died 16 March 1767 (Deer Creek Records). Another(?) Massey Rigbie appears to have signed the marriage certificate of Susannah Rigbie and Joseph Brinton in 1784.
- IX. Ann⁵ Rigbie, born 12 February 1764. She married 3 October 1783 Aquilla Massey, son of Jonathan and Cassandra Massey (Deer Creek Records; Bel Air, Deed, 11 May 1805). Under terms of her father's will, she received two hundred pounds sterling, two beds and two
- X. Mercy⁵ Rigbie, born 17 March 1770 (Deer Creek chests of drawers. Records). She was not mentioned in her father's will (1788) and in the deed (1805) above.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Delaware Continentals, 1776-1783. By CHRISTOPHER L. WARD.
Wilmington, Delaware: Historical Society of Delaware, 1941. 620
pp. \$3.75.

This is much more than a history of the Delaware Continentals. Since the Maryland and Delaware troops frequently served together, it is also an account of Maryland's part in the Revolution. During the campaigns in the North, John Haslet, in command of the Delaware regiment, and William Smallwood's Marylanders were often companions in arms. In the Battle of Long Island, the troops of Delaware and Maryland distinguished themselves, standing in their ranks for nearly four hours "with colours flying," and later, in the Battle of White Plains, these same troops lived up to their reputation for bravery.

Officers and soldiers of Maryland and Delaware also saw service together during the campaigns in the South. Typical is the entry in the Journal kept by William Seymour: "On the 16th of April, 1780, the Maryland Division with the Delaware Regiment, marched from their quarters near Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, under the command of the Honourable Baron de Kalb, being bound for Charlestown, South Carolina. . . ." According to the general's aide-de-camp, who was Nicholas Rogers of Baltimore, the baron was "a perfect Ariovistus, more than six feet all." Rogers also paid tribute to de Kalb's physical endurance, his sobriety and to his great courage.

The author, Mr. Ward, quotes from H. B. Carrington's book on the revolution in which the latter states that "from 1776 before Boston and through the entire war, the states of Maryland and Delaware were represented on nearly every battlefield. Although their troops were few in numbers, they were distinguished for valor. . . ." There were instances, however, which are noted in Mr. Ward's volume, when the Maryland troops did not deserve such praise. In the Battle of Guilford Court House, for example, the 2nd Maryland regiment "turned and ran." Curiously enough, in the same battle the 1st Maryland regiment won the highest praise. It was the first battle for the 2nd Maryland regiment: the 1st Maryland regiment had seen previous service.

According to Mr. Ward, "most historians picture the Marylanders as arrayed in brilliant uniform coats of scarlet faced with buff. But it seems that although some of its companies had, on their first organization in 1774, worn such daring imitations of the British uniform, when they joined the army in 1776, they were garbed more soberly in hunting-shirts or frocks of a brownish hue. Such shirts were the conventional wear of the riflemen of the Revolution. Their officers, however, wore the scarlet and buff."

From this book we learn much of the Maryland men who distinguished themselves during the Revolution, of John Eager Howard, Mordecai Gist,

Otho Holland Williams and many others. Especially graphic is the account of Howard's part in the Battle of Cowpens. Indeed any one interested in the part played by Maryland during the Revolution should not fail to read this book.

RAPHAEL SEMMES

Robert Carter of Nomini Hall. A Virginia Tobacco Planter of the Eighteenth Century. By LOUIS MORTON. Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., 1941. 332 pp. \$3.50.

To write a readable book based in great part on dry account books, commercial letters, and memoranda, is indeed a difficult task. But with what is known from other sources about Robert Carter of "Nomini Hall" and his social, political, and plantation environment and background, together with the day-by-day picture of this Carter family as revealed by Fithian in his *Journal*, a less drab picture of him and his household than is here presented, might reasonably have been expected. The heir to a very large and valuable landed estate which had come down to young Robert Carter from that hard-shelled, wealthy, picturesque old aristocrat, his grandfather Robert ("King") Carter, an education obtained at William and Mary College, two years spent in hitting the high spots in London in his early twenties, his return as the heir to "Nomini Hall," his marriage to Frances Tasker, daughter of the President of the Council of Maryland, his own membership on the Council of Virginia with a ten years' residence in the gay colonial capital at Williamsburg, and a very prominent family connection, would all seem to have combined to have justified a more colorful study of Robert Carter and his activities than is to be found here.

The principal interest which this volume has for us is as the key to the most complete business record in existence of a wealthy eighteenth century Virginia planter with large land and slave holdings, who was engaged not only in agriculture, but in plantation manufacturing, and in trading in and marketing the products of his fields and his workshops. Carter did not take a leading part in the public affairs of Virginia. In the Revolution he seems to have played safe, acquiescing in, without taking much part in, the stirring Revolutionary activities of that commonwealth.

In his later years we find Carter an introvert, and apparently ill at ease with his conscience, embracing in succession various religious beliefs. Brought up in the established church, in his early forties he became a Deist, at fifty he was an active evangelical Baptist, at sixty a Swedenborgian, which faith he in turn renounced because of his disagreement with the views of his co-religionists on the subject of animal hypnotism and other doctrines, and finally a few years before his death, which occurred in Baltimore at the age of seventy-six, we find him groping helplessly in search of some new unrealizable religious solace, although there seems to be no truth in the legend that he died a Roman Catholic.

Robert Carter was closely identified with Maryland in many ways. Through his marriage with Frances Tasker he held an important interest in the Baltimore Iron Works, from which by the sale of his share in 1786

he realized £20,000. Several of his daughters were sent to school in Baltimore. Baltimore became in his later years a marketing centre for the sale of his tobacco and other crops. In 1793, doubtless in order to join an active Swedenborgian group in this city, he removed to Baltimore, occupying a house at 37 Green (now Exeter) Street. His death occurred here in 1804.

In compiling and publishing such a book as this, the author and the editorial staff of the distinguished corporation under whose auspices this volume appears, should have seen to it that various errors relating to the genealogy of such a notable family as the Carters, errors which have appeared in print only too often before, should not have again been repeated. The Carter gravestones at Christ-Church, Lancaster County, show that "King" Carter had fifteen, not twelve, children as the author states, and that five, not four, were by his first wife, Judith Armistead, and ten, not eight, by his second wife, Betty Landon. The name of Frances Tasker, the wife of Robert Carter, the subject of this book, should not have been allowed to appear incorrectly on the legend of her portrait as Frances Ann Tasker. *Diggs* is too important a name in the history of both Virginia and Maryland to appear incorrectly as *Diggs*. One has a right to expect better editing from Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

J. HALL PLEASANTS

The Continental Congress. By EDMUND CODY BURNETT. New York: Macmillan, 1941. 774 pp. \$6.

No one could be better equipped than Dr. Burnett to write the definitive study of the proceedings of the Continental Congress. His years of research as editor of the collected writings of the members of that body have given him an intimacy with its affairs which is apparent in almost every page of this work. It is an exhaustive study—almost a day-by-day record—of the deliberations, debates, resolutions, and decisions of the first American federal legislature from the meeting of the First Continental Congress in September, 1774, to its final dissolution in 1789 after a new and stronger federal government had been established.

Yet, in large measure, the author has failed to probe beneath the surface of the bare record of the proceedings, to explain, or even more than barely recognize the underlying conflicts of personalities, economic groups and geographic sections which shaped and guided the debates on the floor of Congress and in the private correspondence of the members. Thus, the conflict between England and the colonies before July 2, 1776, is treated solely as a contest between two opposing constitutional theories, with no reference to the important economic factors which, as Professor Schlesinger and others have shown, so profoundly affected the course of political events in these years. Nor is any effort made to analyze the division between radicals and conservatives, in Congress and out, over such questions as independence, the proper distribution of powers between Congress and the states, the western land cessions, the federal impost, etc. Only the scantiest consideration is given to the influence of conflicts between rival

land companies, between southern planters and northern merchants, or between debtors and creditors, on the final decisions reached on these and other issues.

Notwithstanding these omissions, this work should prove to be of considerable value to students of the American revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods. What it lacks in critical analysis is made up for in its scholarly and detailed recording of a complicated chronology of events, which has heretofore been inadequately or insufficiently set down.

PHILIP A. CROWL

Princeton University

The Springs of Virginia. By PERCEVAL RENIERS. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941. 301 pp. \$4.

Bath, Americanus, has nestled in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia, with varying fortunes, from about 1830 to the present time.

Mr. Reniers describes the once fashionable tours of the numerous early springs. Planters from New Orleans, like statesmen from Washington, braved the hardships of the road, the dusty stagecoach, the wait in line to secure hotel accommodations, and the negotiations with local Malvolios. They later endured the tipping of slaves to secure a meal in the common dining hall, and the torture of the cramped quarters after the lodgings were obtained. To undergo these discomforts was somehow thought worthwhile by many heads of families.

The names include Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Webster and Clay liked it well. It appealed to Washington Irving, Captain Marryat, and Francis Scott Key. Reverdy Johnson, J. H. B. Latrobe, Charles J. Bonaparte and Cordell Hull are on later lists. And Beauregard and Lee are not to be forgotten. John Barney, of Baltimore (third son of Commodore Joshua Barney, whose life was recently reviewed in this *Magazine*), was a leading Beau Nash in this Bath of the western world.

The health resorts became "scenes of constant revelry." Mr. Reniers says that the Virginia Springs were willing "to fly the banner of society above the banner of the invalids." The "matutinal hops," called the "morning germans," were but a part of the program of general gayety. Champagne might be drunk from a slipper. The original Gibson Girl was a belle of the Springs. There was a little gambling, a duel or so, but no politics.

Yet the Springs were more than a health resort, and more than a vacation round of gayety. They were a rendezvous for distinguished men and women of the day. It was hoped that they would be the solace for a troubled mind.

General Lee's cottage at the White still survives. It was here that Miss Christiana Bond of Baltimore knew him as her "realized King Arthur," and it was here that she joined him, in his never failing courtesy, to welcome the lonely War Governor of Pennsylvania.

Perhaps fifty miles from the caravanseraï of the Greenbrier, at the

White, one remembers, is the other principal survivor—the Homestead, at the Hot, encircled always by a southern atmosphere.

Mr. Reniers has pleasantly told the story of this special phase of American life. It is worth preserving, and he has sought the sources.

GEORGE ROSS VEAZEY

Iron Men And Their Dogs. By FERDINAND C. LATROBE. Baltimore: Ivan R. Drechsler, 1941. 225 pp. \$4.50.

Iron Men and Their Dogs is a history of the Bartlett-Hayward Division of the Koppers Company and its lineal predecessors covering over one hundred years of manufacturing accomplishments in Baltimore, many of which were and are of national significance.

The task of presenting an interesting story of a company engaged, during long periods of its activity, in producing specialized heavy machinery, which the average citizen never sees and would not understand if he did, is no mean one. The author has cleverly handled the problem by weaving into the story the extra curricular interests of the firm's executives, both past and present, in dogs, canvas back and terrapin. This is done in a way which not only makes good reading, but does not detract from the serious purpose of the book, in picturing how these men of iron have made industrial history for more than a century.

The company, during its long life, has made so many types of metal products—from decorative iron vases to gates for mammoth dams—that even the present book does not attempt to list them all. In early days, the Latrobe stove was one of its most interesting products, followed by the first cast iron building fronts. Intricate ornamental iron work, an example being the interior of the present Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, was also a once-upon-a-time specialty. Then there was the building of locomotives, later discontinued; gas holders and apparatus, of national fame; beet sugar refineries and a dozen other major products which space does not allow mentioning.

During the First World War the company was so active in the production of munitions that it became the largest employer of labor in Baltimore. In the present World War, it has again changed its peace time operations to one hundred per cent War production with the manufacture of anti-aircraft gun carriages, catapults to launch airplanes, and many other products of vital import. These, and also certain new products, which the company plans to manufacture after the War, receive adequate treatment. Obviously, the author has had an unusual wealth of material from which to select.

The lighter features of the book, which include a valuable short history of the Chesapeake Bay dog, are well handled. Some self-admitted experts on ducking have stated to the writer that if Mr. Bartlett actually shot sitting ducks, as stated, this fact should have been suppressed. Among other self-admitted experts, doubtless more informed or more honest, it arouses no qualm. Between the same experts there are also differences of

opinion as to the practical desirability of roasting terrapin as described. All of which only goes to show that the book has thoroughly interested its readers.

Finally, the many illustrations are superb and, in themselves, trace the story of the company and its many products from the earliest Victorian days to the present time. The book is an outstanding addition to the rather slim number of books bearing on the history of Baltimore from a manufacturing standpoint.

H. FINDLAY FRENCH

Augustine Herrmann, Beginner of the Virginia Tobacco Trade, Merchant of New Amsterdam, and First Lord of Bohemia Manor. By EARL L. W. HECK. Englewood, Ohio: The Author, 1941. 123 pp. \$2.

Mr. Heck in the preface to his biography of Augustine Herrmann makes a statement which should serve as a caveat for any serious student of this early Marylander. "In preparing this record of Augustine Herrmann's life, we have endeavored to keep as closely as possible to the actual facts" (p. iv). In dealing with the early and obscure periods of Herrmann's life the author finds frequent recourse to such introductory phrases as: "We can assume that . . ." (p. 5), "It is likely that . . ." (p. 6), "It is possible that . . ." (p. 6), "He probably . . ." (pp. 8 & 19), "There is reason to believe . . ." (p. 28), and "It appears reasonably certain . . ." (p. 55). A few conjectures might be acceptable in a fluent biography intended for popular consumption, but Mr. Heck's work, with its strong genealogical bias, will probably have little appeal for the casual reader.

Some confusion exists in the author's mind as to the exact relationship between Mrs. Anna Hack and Augustine Herrmann. A rather extensive account of the Hack (also spelled "Heck") family is included in the chapter on the original families of Bohemia Manor.

Herrmann's map of Maryland, which is perhaps his greatest claim to fame, might well have received more attention. However, in commenting on the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary dispute, which hinged in part on Herrmann's map, Mr. Heck uses one word too many. "Thus Maryland lost *only* 17 minutes of a degree of latitude of its original territory" (p. 73). A mere 4000 square miles in round figures; about one-fifth of its "original territory."

J. LOUIS KUETHE

Houses of Old Richmond. By MARY WINGFIELD SCOTT. Richmond, Va.: Valentine Museum, 1941. 332 p. \$5.

In this well illustrated volume Miss Scott has preserved a record of Richmond's old houses, many of which survive only in photographs. The author has gone to the fire insurance companies, the land records office and to libraries for authentic documents with which to check information in the form of family tradition, and in so doing has avoided many errors. It is a work not only of a Richmonder with a sentimental interest in the city's past but of an accomplished scholar.

F. F. BEIRNE

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

- Inventory of Church Archives in the District of Columbia. Protestant Episcopal Church. Diocese of Washington. Volume I. District of Columbia, Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Counties, Maryland.* Prepared by District of Columbia Historical Records Survey. Washington, D. C.: The Survey, 1940. 382 pp. Mimeographed.
- Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland. No. 2. Anne Arundel County (Annapolis).* Prepared by the Maryland Historical Records Survey. Baltimore: The Survey, 1941. 353 pp. Mimeographed.
- Natural World.* By ELEANOR GLENN WALLIS. Prairie City, Ill.: J. A. Decker, 1941. 41 pp. \$1.50. [Poems].
- Cagliostro, A Sorcerer of the Eighteenth Century . . .* By HENRY RIDGELY EVANS. New and revised edition. New York: Macoy Publishing Co., 1941. 45 pp.

NOTES AND QUERIES

EARLY ACCOUNTS OF THE WRITING OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

A revision of Mr. Sonneck's *Report on The Star-Spangled Banner* is contemplated by the Library of Congress. As yet, aside from the documents in the Naval Records Library and a single brief letter from Key, no contemporary documents or accounts of the writing of the poem have turned up, and the story as commonly repeated is based on John S. Skinner's comments in the *Baltimore Patriot*, 1849 (reprinted in Vol. 32 of this *Magazine*), and Judge Taney's letter, used as preface to Key's poems in 1857—respectively 35 and 43 years after the event. The poem and its author were famous long before this, and it seems almost impossible that none of the people connected with the story wrote down an account of exactly what happened either in a letter to a friend or at the request of a magazine or newspaper editor. A careful search through available documents has been made but nothing thus far has been found. It is hoped, however, that some indefatigable researcher will have hit upon some such account in the course of examining family archives not yet in a public institution. If anything of the sort has turned up, the finder is most earnestly requested to notify the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

RICHARD S. HILL

HISTORY OF TOWSON TEACHERS COLLEGE

To review a book review may be to draw things rather fine. However, Dr. Becker's interesting article in the September, 1941, issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* deserves mention on several accounts. It is not only a compact summarization of the development of teacher training in Maryland, but it presents a distinct contribution of its own. Furthermore, its very brevity, little more than a page in length, will attract the attention of the casual reader who would not feel enough interest in the subject to tackle the two books commented on. Thus, more people than

would otherwise give thought to the subject will learn about the growth of their own state's public school system.

Dr. Becker has in this way helped to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Towson College and for that the alumni of that institution should be duly grateful. On the other hand, some of them may wish corrected an erroneous impression conveyed by Dr. Becker's otherwise excellent review.

In the second paragraph of the review, Dr. Becker makes a direct reference to *Seventy-five Years of Teacher Education* written by a committee of the Alumni Association of the Towson College, under the chairmanship of Miss Lena VanBibber. The work is described by Dr. Becker as "a series of biographical sketches." This is a misleading statement, for such a characterization is exactly the reverse of the facts, as can be seen by an examination of the table of contents. Briefly, this little volume is written from a chronological and locational point of view: it deals with the origin in Maryland of teacher education, traces the development of the normal school, its changes of location, the changes in method and philosophy, and other trends over its seventy-five years of service. Personalities are mentioned here and there as certain individuals fit into the picture, but there is no attempt at a biographical approach. Indeed, such a point of view is entirely alien to the purposes of the committee.

CATHERINE L. MCHALE

Relative to the letter of Miss McHale in which she takes courteous exception to my use of the term "biographical sketches" in my review of the State Teachers College anniversary volume: perhaps the term was ill-chosen. What I meant to imply was that the various stages of the institution's history are grouped about the personalities of the men and women who successively administered it. It referred to the plan of the book, rather than to its content.

ERNEST J. BECKER

MARSH, BERRY, PRESTON ET AL.

Since its publication in the *Magazine*, June 1940, the author of "Four Gentlemen of the Name—Thomas Marsh" has received several letters which contribute significantly to the subject. For the permanent record that publication in the *Magazine* affords, the following are gratefully recognized.

Caroline Kemper Bulkley (Mrs. Louis C.) of Shreveport, Louisiana, writes that Mrs. Nugent's transcripts supply the original location of the particular Puritan group with which Thomas Marsh is identified in Virginia, and enable the following of a number of the families to other Virginia locations and to Maryland. She also gives a Virginia record variant of the name Margaret Harford as Margaret Starford.

Reverend Samuel M. Shoemaker, of New York, writes of the descent

of the Formans (of Rose Hill), the Chambers, the Houstons and the Ecclestons from the early Maryland Marshes.

Mrs. Frederick Schoenfeld (Virginia Berkley Bowie), of Wynnewood, Penn., contributes the date of the death of Margaret Marsh, daughter of the first Thomas Marsh, she who married first Richard Preston, Jr. and secondly William Berry. The date is February 16, 1688. Mrs. Schoenfeld also reports that William Berry was born in Virginia, 1635, and died in Talbot April 30, 1691. The marriage date is 1670 and the Berry children by this marriage were Benjamin, born October 23, 1670; Joseph, born February 24, 1673, and Richard and Thomas, twins, born November 19, 1678. Also she calls attention to Hulbert Footner's remark in *Charles' Gift* that William Berry married first a daughter of Richard Preston, and second, the widow of Preston's only son. Mrs. Schoenfeld asks if anyone can document the dates of the Berry children.

Mrs. Anne Middleton Holmes, of Norfolk, Conn., suggests that the first wife of William Berry was R(h)oder Preston and she points to the will of Richard Preston, 1669, in which a portion is left to James and William Berry, his grandchildren—all of which is consistent with the contribution by Mrs. Schoenfeld.

Then Mrs. Palmer Cushman (Ruth V.), of Wichita, Kansas, adds materially by contributing an extract from an unpublished manuscript by the late Judge Alexander Athey of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. This manuscript develops the date of birth of Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marsh II by his first wife, Margaret, and shows her marriage to George Athey and indicates some of their descendants. To quote—

The records of Prince George's County, Md., show that on September 15, 1707, Elizabeth Marsh gave a deed of gift to her nephew, George Athey, Jr., "ye soun of George Athey Sr." (C. 192 P. G. Co.), March 7, 1708/10 (*sic*) Luke Gardner qualified as administrator of the estate of Captain George Athey, late of Prince George's County (Adm. Bonds I, 47), and on December 21, 1709/10 Sarah Athey, wife, and John Athey, son, attest the correctness of the inventory (B. B. I 154 P. G.). On February 17, 1723/24 George Athey made a deposition in Prince George's wherein he swore that he was the son of Captain George Athey and that he was then twenty-three years of age. Sarah Athey, his mother, in her deposition swore that she was then (1723) fifty-seven years of age (I, 542) showing that she was born in 1666. So we have George Athey, born in Galway, Ireland, in 1642, came to America in 1664, married Sarah Marsh . . .

Mrs. Cushman also suggests the interesting probability that Margaret, first wife of Thomas Marsh II, was born Sarah Neale, daughter of Dr. Jacob Neale by whose will, 1672, she and her husband are to have two-thirds of the estate.

Several correspondents call attention to the inconsistency between the text and the chart as to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marsh II. The chart is correct, the text, next to last line, page 197, quoting Third Haven Records, should read "Mary (not Sarah) born 24th of the 10th month 1677."

There is another inconsistency between a date in the text and on the chart. The date of death of Richard Preston, Jr., correct in the text as 1669, is in error on the chart.

Of Sarah "ye friend of ye ministry," I still can only surmise. Mrs.

Cushman suggests that Sarah of Dr. Neale's will is Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marsh II. With her birth date now shown to be 1666, she was, of course, "under 16" in 1672, just as Dr. Neale says. But there is still the puzzle of Sarah Marsh who died in 1688, aged 10 years, 2 months and 18 days. (Md. Hist. Soc. T. H. Vol. 4, p. 166.)

Needless to say, I very greatly appreciate the response my article has aroused. It was written in 1932, but published in 1940. The review of it in the light of the comments received has renewed my own joy in working it out in the first place.

EMERSON B. ROBERTS

Arnold—Can anyone tell me (1) Who were the parents of Anthony Arnold, of Anne Arundel Co., whose will is found in the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. 2, p. 45? (2) What was the maiden name of his wife Joanna?

Mrs. W. M. Sherard
1110 Fourth Ave., W.,
Hendersonville, N. C.

Bull—Can some one identify Rachel who married Jacob Bull of Baltimore County before 1717? Also Sarah who married between 1780 and 1790 Jacob Bull, son of John, grandson of above Jacob and Rachel? Jacob Bull (of John) moved from Harford Co., Md., to Washington Co., N. C. (later Washington Co., Tenn.), around 1790.

Mrs. Carroll G. Bull
3021 N. Calvert St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Childs—Information is sought concerning *John Enos Childs*, born either on a plantation outside of Rockville, Md., or in the mountains of Alleghany Co. His father was Enos R., b. Md. Ap. 7, 1794. He married Eleanor V. Goss (in Charleston, S. C.), Dec. 14, 1819. The father of Enos R. Childs was Wm. Childs. He m. in 1781, d. in Aug. 1818, and the wife died about 1819. He lived on a plantation near Rockville, 120 acres later going to son Enos R. Enos R. d. in Baltimore Nov. 23, 1852. The first of the name in this country is said to have been Henry Child(s) who lived at Portland Manor, on property known as the Wickham and Pottenger's Discovery, part of which was bequeathed to his son Wm. Childs. There Henry died Dec. 12, 1767. John Enos Childs was educated in Baltimore and came across the plains in 1850 with Col. Hollister. When John E. left Maryland he deeded his mother his share of the property there.

Helen Sendrey
8255 Kirkwood Drive,
Hollywood, Calif.

Garretson—Atkinson—Cornelius Garretson, born 1756, married Dec. 26, 1776, at Elk Ridge, Maryland, Margaret Atkinson, born ————. Was she the daughter of Ichabode Atkinson, born 1714, married 1733, Priscilla Bailey, born Aug. 29, 1712?

Janet Hill Chetwynd (Mrs. J. W.),
1110 Pope Avenue, East Liverpool, O.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER

ALBERT SILVERMAN, long a student of Governor Paca's career, is a native of Baltimore, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, and an instructor at Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. ☆ JOSEPH TOWNE WHEELER, son of the Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, needs no introduction in these pages to which he has been a frequent contributor. ☆ Member of the staff of the Industrial Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, WILLIAM J. KELLEY has made extensive research into various phases of the industrial and commercial life of the city. ☆ HELEN I. COWAN, Canadian born American, now living in this city, is the author of *British Emigration to British North America* (1928) and *Charles Williamson, Genesee Promoter* (1941). ☆ Architect and author, HENRY CHANDLEE FORMAN is head of the department of fine arts at Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

December 8, 1941.—The regular meeting of the Society was held with President Radcliffe in the chair. A list of the donations was read. The following were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. Frank A. Bach	Mrs. Elsie Clark Krug
Mrs. Aubry Edward	Mr. John A. Luhn
Mr. Walter D. Focke	Mrs. John O. Miller
Mrs. David Funsten	Mr. George Fisk Needham
Mrs. John W. Harrison	Mr. J. Harry Schisler
Mrs. G. A. Van Lennep	

Associate

Mrs. Harry K. Corrick	Mr. Joseph Lee Hughes
Mr. Orloff Henry	Mr. James Hazen Hyde
Mrs. Charles Hibbard	Mr. Franklin F. Marsh

The following deaths were reported:

Mrs. A. P. Badger, on November 21, 1941
Dr. Jesse W. Downey, on November 18, 1941

Senator George Arnold Frick, on November 24, 1941

Mr. William A. Riordan, on December 6, 1941

Mr. Frederick C. Seeman, on December 1, 1941

Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin, of the Baltimore Museum of Art, read a paper on "A Century of Baltimore Art Collecting" (illustrated). The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to the speaker.

January 12, 1942.—The regular meeting was called to order by President Radcliffe. A list of donations to the library and gallery was read, and the following new members were elected:

Active

Mr. Joseph H. Apple

Mrs. Howard Victor Hall

Miss Jessie L. Hodges

Hon. J. Ambrose Meyer

Mr. C. H. Small

Dr. Harry R. Warfel

Associate

Mrs. Lionel Atwill

Mr. E. Stanley Glines

Mr. William Gray Harman

Dr. Harry Kaufman

Mrs. Lawrence Woods Roberts

Mrs. W. E. Trout, Jr.

Mr. James E. Hancock made the nominations for the officers and members of the standing committees, to be voted upon at the annual meeting. The slate, as presented, renominated the officers elected in 1941.

These deaths were reported:

Mr. Thomas Hughes, on December 9, 1941

Mr. Karl A. M. Scholtz, on December 25, 1941

Mr. Hamilton Owens, Editor of the *Baltimore Sun*, presented in a delightful and naive manner the story of his experiences in writing the book, *Baltimore on the Chesapeake*. By rising vote the members expressed to Mr. Owens their thanks for his address.

February 9, 1942.—At a regular meeting with the President in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting and a list of the donations to the library and gallery were read.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. Thomas J. Claggett

Mrs. Oscar B. Coblantz

Mr. Charles Delmar

Mr. Joseph P. Healy

Miss Bertha Moulton Kidd

Mr. John Phelps

Mr. Robert A. Sindall

Miss Lena G. Townshend

Associate

Mr. C. Stewart Lee

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. C. John Beeuwkes, on February 3, 1942

Mr. Charles Ellis Ellicott, on January 13, 1942

Mrs. Louis Hamman, on January 12, 1942

Captain John Saulsbury Short, on February 6, 1942

The principal speaker, Judge Henry D. Harlan, read a most interesting paper entitled "The Names of the Great Lawyers on the Frieze of the Supreme Bench Court Room," which he illustrated with lantern slide portraits. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Judge Harlan.

Mr. B. Howell Griswold announced that at a Special Meeting of the Society, to be held later this month, the Society would be addressed by Professor Samuel Eliot Morison, of Harvard University.

ANNUAL MEETING

February 9, 1942.—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order by the President, and Judge W. Calvin Chesnut was asked to preside during the election of officers. Judge Chesnut asked for a motion instructing the Secretary to cast the ballot for the nominations already made. The motion was offered by Mr. Ralph Robinson, seconded and unanimously carried. President Radcliffe resumed the chair. A motion to file the annual reports of the various committees without reading them was carried and the meeting then adjourned.

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1941

TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM

The budget allowance for the year was \$2,000.00 and we have actually expended during the year for the items listed below a total of \$1,496.86, leaving a balance of \$503.14.

At the end of the heating season in May last it was found that major repairs were needed to the boilers if they were to be kept in use and it was decided to negotiate with the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company with a view to connecting the Society Building with their City steam mains, and eliminating our boilers entirely. The negotiation lasted through the summer, and the President of the Society was finally able to secure a most favorable contract, which was duly approved by the Council, and the building is now fully connected to this new service. It is believed that those using the building daily will find this new service a great improvement over the heating of past years.

Other expenditures have been of a routine maintenance nature, and the balance shown is of course due to the fact that it was not necessary to purchase coal for the season. Following is a detailed statement of the expenditures:

Budget allowance.....		\$2,000.00
Repairs	\$ 173.73	
Fuel	175.53	
Electric light.....	248.93	
Insurance	257.00	
Supplies	154.71	
Water Rent.....	38.40	
A. D. T. alarm system.....	448.56	
		<hr/>
		1,496.86
		<hr/>
Balance.....	\$ 503.14	

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY

From Mrs. W. Duncan McKim the Society, during the year 1941, received one of the most important donations to the gallery. Mrs. McKim is the wife of the late Dr. W. Duncan McKim, who was born in Baltimore on February 14, 1855. Dr. McKim was the son of Haslett and Sally (Birckhead) McKim. Among the paintings included in the collection is one of Isaac McKim, a leader in the commercial and industrial life of Baltimore during the early nineteenth century whose ships were on every sea. It was Isaac McKim who planned the *Ann McKim*, a vessel which anticipated the famous clipper ships.

Other portraits and miniatures donated to the Society by Mrs. McKim included those of Augustus McKim, Susan Haslett McKim, Hugh Birckhead, Catherine Augusta Birckhead, Augusta McEvers Birckhead and Haslett McKim and his wife. There is also a painting of the late Dr. W. Duncan McKim himself.

Among other important donations to the gallery during the past year was a replica of the Portland Vase, the original of which is in the British Museum, in London. This was given in memory of the late John W. M. Lee, who was librarian of the Society from 1877 to 1892. The vase came from the Estate of Mrs. Elsie Lee Zimmerman, Mr. Lee's daughter, and was donated by his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucinda Coryell.

Other donors during 1941 include Miss Elinor McGuire, Miss Lucy Williams, Mrs. Randolph Winslow, Mrs. Dabney Baker, Mr. Milton J. Firey, Mr. W. Edwin Moffett and Dr. Levin P. Palmer.

During the past year the Society cooperated with the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, the Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia, the Baltimore Museum of Art, and the Municipal Museum, also in this city, by lending paintings or drawings to these institutions for exhibitions which they arranged.

The Society is indebted to Miss Elizabeth Packard, Mr. Carl D. Clarke and Mr. Jack Carroll Kirby for their kindness and generosity in volunteering to restore some of the paintings in the possession of the Society.

JOHN H. SCARFF, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Collections containing genealogical data were among the most important acquisitions made by the library during the year 1941. Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Badger, daughters of the late Percy G. Skirven, presented to the Society in memory of their father all of the genealogical information which he had collected during his lifetime as well as much interesting material on historical subjects. From Mrs. Carroll E. France the Society received the genealogical collection of the late Henry I. Kirk and from Mrs. Bowie, a collection of the same kind made by her husband, the late Walter Worthington Bowie. Mrs. Russel Hastings also gave her genealogical notes on the Calvert, Darnall, Carroll and other Maryland families to the library.

As for manuscript collections, the Society was very fortunate in receiving as a gift from Miss Katherine Cradock many of the letters and papers of Anna Ella Carroll, known as the "great unrecognized member of Lincoln's Cabinet." The library was the recipient of several interesting items from Messrs. Joseph Katz and Gilman Paul, receiving from the former certain private memoranda relating to the affairs of Robert Gilmore, and, from Mr. Paul, a manuscript diary and letter book of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Messrs. J. Nicholas Shriver, Jr., and A. Russell Slagle donated to the Society a number of account books. From the estate of Mary E. Redwood, the library acquired interesting data, including the letters of her son, the late Lieutenant George B. Redwood.

Additions to the library's collections during the past year consisted of over three hundred books, many pamphlets, broadsides and maps. Mr. B. King Shaner gave some interesting Civil War broadsides, while Mr. W. A. Hildebrand donated an original playbill of the theater in Baltimore on December 12, 1782.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman added to the Society's already large and valuable collection of sheet music, known as the L. H. Dielman Collection and begun by him about 1928. During 1941 Mr. Dielman presented to the library over seven hundred pieces of sheet music, as well as a number of Maryland imprints and many other interesting items.

A partial list of other donors follows: Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, Mrs. Alexius McGlannan, Mrs. T. Courtney Jenkins, Mrs. I. B. Hendry, Miss Grace Carroll, Miss Margery Whyte, Miss Bessie Porter, Miss Grace Vernon Smith; Messrs. G. Corner Fenhagen, Lockwood Barr, H. C. Huberick, A. A. Martin, William D. Hoyt, Jr., Frederick J. Singley, Thomas R. Herring, Howard and Harvey Davis, Colonel Oscar Kemp Tolley, Drs. Harry Friedenwald and George C. Keidel, and the Rev. Dr. R. L. Shipley.

Western Maryland College, Blue Ridge College and Notre Dame of Maryland College donated to the library a number of their catalogues and bulletins for the past years. The following institutions or organizations also made gifts to the Society: The John Carter Brown Library, the Charleston (S. C.) Museum, The School Board of Baltimore, the Enoch

Pratt Free Library, the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and the Major William Thomas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS RECEIVED 1941

- Tipton Family of Maryland. Compiled by the donor, Mr. Lockwood Barr.
 List of Burials copied from the diary of Rev. John Coleman, by Miss Doris M. Rowles.
 Gates and Allied families. Gift of Mr. Charles G. Dawes.
 William and Elizabeth Austin and their living descendants. Compiled by the donor, Mr. Albert M. Austin.
 Stow family and allied branches. Compiled by the donor, Mr. John Carroll Stow.
 The Baldwins of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Gift of Mr. C. Columbus Baldwin.
 Wills and Marriages of Fauquier county, Virginia, 1759-1800. Abstracts of Wills of Loudoun county, Virginia, 1757-1800. Gifts of Mr. John Carroll Stow.
 Rust of Virginia, 1654-1940. Gift of Mr. E. Marshall Rust.
 Grace-Manly-Rutter-Price-Webb-Wallis families. MS compiled by the donor, Mrs. Stuart Ernest Catling.
 Unpublished Revolutionary Records of Maryland, compiled by Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges. Gift of the Major William Thomas Chapter, D. A. R.
 The Squires of Maryland. MS genealogy compiled by the donor, Mr. W. H. T. Squires.
 Descendants of the Rev. Francis Higginson. Gift of Mrs. Augustus H. Eustis.
 Ebaugh genealogy. Compiled by the donor, Mr. John Lynn Ebaugh.
 Hamblenton Family chart, compiled by the late Dr. Thomas E. Sears. Gift of Miss Lula Gray Auld.
 Photostat copies of the Edward Day Bible records. Gift of Mrs. George Harrison.
 Nicholson and Brent family notes. Compiled by Mrs. Alice Harris Brent.
 Wathen family history (MS); and the Sollers and allied families (MS). Gift of Mrs. Thomas S. George.
 Carmack and Ciabaugh family bibles. Gift of Miss Hattie C. Roberts.
 The Jamesons in America (1901). Gift of Mr. Francis J. Baldwin.
 Bramball, Bramble and allied families. Compiled by the donors, Irene Bramel and Wesley Ziegler.
 Landsdale family of Maryland (typewritten). Gift of Edwin P. Davis.
 Family of George Wood Woolsey and his wife Sarah Nelson Woolsey, by Hester (Woolsey) Brewer.
 The Stones of Paynton Manor, by H. W. Newman.
 Norris Family Chart. Gift of Col. Oscar Kemp Tolley.
 Data relating to the Skirven, Gemmill, Bard and allied families. Notes from the Estate of Percy G. Skirven.
 Archer Family Chart. Gift of Mr. A. Russell Slagle.
 McClure family of the Monongahela Valley. Gift of Mrs. H. P. Bray.
 Manuscript genealogical collection of the late Henry I. Kirk.
 Walter Worthington Bowie genealogical collection. Gift of Mrs. Walter Worthington Bowie.
 The Hon. George Gray, 4th, of Philadelphia, His Ancestors and Descendants. Gift of the compiler, Mrs. Mary F. Field Liddell.
 Day family of Calvert county, Md. Gift of the compiler, Mrs. J. C. Cole, Jr.
 The Lamar or Lemar family history. Gift of Mr. Harold D. LeMar.
 Dundas Family, and Descendants of Col. Thomas White. Gift of Mr. William White.
 Philip Wagner and his descendants, 1807-1941. Gift of Mrs. E. T. Evans.
 Charles Carroll of Carrollton family charts, compiled by Mrs. Mabel Lyman Knight. Gift of Mrs. Knight.
 The Gentry Family of America, 1676-1909. Gift of Mrs. Charles Lindmueller.
 The Harrisons of Skimino. Gift of Mr. Francis Burton Harrison.
 Maternal ancestry of Grace Vernon Smith in descent from Anthony LeCompte. Gift of Miss Smith.
 Genealogical data relating to the McKim, Haslett, Birehead and allied families. Gift of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim.
 Four old families of Williamsport, Maryland. Compiled by the donor, William Alexander Miller.
 Captain Jonathan Farren and some of his descendants, by Frank Myer Ferrin. Gift of Miss Mary A. Brennan.
 Boyd Family Bible and other records. Gift of Mrs. A. F. Blakeslee.
 Notes of the Copeland Genealogy. Gift of Mr. C. F. Copeland.
 Virginia Genealogical and County Records, vols. 1-3.
 Maryland Genealogical and Historical Records, vols. 1-3. Gift of Mrs. Annie Walker Burns.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

During the year 1941 many interesting addresses were given before the regular meetings of the Society. The Chairman is glad to record the names

of the various speakers and the subjects of their talks. As is evidenced by the accounts of the monthly meetings, all these lectures received much favorable comment.

January 13, "The Continental Congress in Maryland: Baltimore 1776-1777; Annapolis, 1783-1784." By General John Philip Clayton Hill.

February 10, Annual Meeting. No lecture.

March 10, Dr. Archibald MacLeish, well known writer and Librarian of Congress, spoke of the collections of the Library of Congress and their value to students and research workers.

April 14, "Smallwood's Retreat." By Mr. Charles Stephenson Smith.

May 5, "On the Preservation of Historical Manuscripts." By Dr. Charles McLean Andrews, of Yale University.

October 13, "Present-Day Care of Manuscript Materials." By Dr. Morris Leon Radoff, Archivist of the Hall of Records, Annapolis.

November 10, "A Library of Four Generations." Written by Mr. John W. Garrett, and read by his niece, Mrs. Johnson Garrett.

December 8, "A Century of Baltimore Art Collecting." By Mrs. Adelyn D. Breeskin, of the Baltimore Museum of Art.

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR., *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

January 1, 1941:			
Life members.....	18		
Associate members.....	141		
Active members.....	988		
		—	1147
New Members, 1941:			
Associate	25		
Active	125		
		—	150
			1297
Members lost during 1941:			
Died	25		
Resigned	18		
Dropped	10		
		—	53
			1244
			97

December 31, 1941:			
Life members.....	18		
Associate members.....	166		
Active members.....	1060		
		—	1244

ROSAMOND RANDALL BEIRNE, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

The fifty-seventh volume of the *Archives of Maryland*, edited by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, with Louis Dow Scisco as associate editor, appeared in 1941. It contains the Proceedings of the Provincial Court of Maryland

for the years 1666 through 1670 and is the eighth volume of the Court sub-series and the fifth of the Provincial Court records.

The entire cost of this volume was \$4,863.90. The State appropriation for the year 1940 was \$4,175.00, the difference between the two figures having been made up from a fund in the hands of the Society received from sales of the Archives in past years.

The *Maryland Historical Magazine*, edited by James W. Foster, completed its thirty-sixth year. The volume of 481 pages has been equalled in size only once before, and compares with the average for the past five years of 414 pages. Income and expenses of the *Magazine* were as follows:

MAGAZINE		
Budget allowance.....		\$2,000.00
Advertising revenue.....	\$470.88	
Sale of single copies.....	249.65	
		720.53
<i>Expenses</i>		\$2,720.53
Printing 4 issues.....	\$2,157.15	
Editing 4 issues.....	200.00	
Commission on advertising revenue.....	91.36	
Indexing	50.00	
Postage	81.11	
Engravings	69.98	
Mailing envelopes.....	27.72	
		2,677.32
		\$ 43.21
	RAPHAEL SEMMES,	
	<i>For the Committee.</i>	

TREASURER'S REPORT

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1, 1941.....		\$ 1,354.05
<i>Receipts</i>		
Dues from members.....	\$ 5,730.00	
Income from Peabody Fund.....	772.50	
Income other than from Peabody Fund.....	2,796.57	
Income from Athenaeum Fund.....	3,169.02	
Income from Audubon Fund.....	210.00	
Confederate Relics.....	50.00	
Publication Committee.....	473.28	
Library Committee.....	177.90	
Magazine Committee.....	247.25	
General Account.....	1,140.82	
General Account—Mary B. Redwood bequest.....	3,924.32	
<i>Securities:</i>		
\$4,000. U. S. Treasury 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ s called..	\$ 4,000.00	
\$10,000. Arundel Bond Corp. sold..	10,000.00	
8% distribution on \$2,000. Mortgage Security Corporation Series "B" in Liquidation....	160.00	
		14,160.00
		32,851.66
		\$34,205.71

Disbursements

General Account:

Salaries	\$ 7,851.26		
Trustees	1,496.86		
Office	360.46		
Treasurer	29.15		
General	867.35		
Special	333.02		
Magazine Account.....	\$ 2,157.15		
Library Committee.....	469.70		
Publication Committee.....	534.67		
Securities Purchased (see investment account).....	15,599.81		
	<u>\$18,761.33</u>	<u>18,761.33</u>	<u>29,699.43</u>

Balance on hand December 31, 1941..... \$ 4,506.28

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Uninvested Funds January 1, 1941..... \$ 1,322.87

Credits

\$ 4,000. U. S. Treasury 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ s called.....	\$ 4,000.00		
10,000. Arundel Bond Corporation sold.....	10,000.00		
8% Distribution on \$2,000. Mortgage Security Corporation Series "B" in Liquidation.....	160.00	<u>14,160.00</u>	

\$15,482.87

Debits

\$ 8,000. U. S. Defense Ser. "G" bonds.....	8,000.00		
2,000. U. S. Treasury 2% bonds, 1947.....	2,131.61		
600. American Tel. & Tel. debentures.....	600.00		
30 shares American Tel. & Tel.....	4,868.20	<u>15,599.81</u>	

Balance (overdrawn) December 31, 1941..... \$ 116.94

STATE OF MARYLAND—ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1, 1941..... \$ 6,110.59

Receipts

State of Maryland.....	\$ 2,262.14		
General	143.00	<u>2,405.14</u>	

\$ 8,515.73

Disbursements

Lord Baltimore Press	\$ 1,393.57		
General	1,293.37	<u>2,686.94</u>	

Balance on hand December 31, 1941..... \$ 5,828.79

State of Maryland appropriation for 1941..... \$ 4,175.00

Paid to the Society.....	\$ 2,262.14		
Lord Baltimore Press.....	1,912.86	<u>4,175.00</u>	

\$ 4,175.00 \$ 4,175.00

HEYWARD E. BOYCE, *Treasurer.*

Baker, Mrs. Allan L. (1938)	348 E. Foster Ave., State College, Penna.
Baker, Mrs. C. H. (1927)	1080 Arden Rd., Pasadena, Cal.
Barr, Lockwood (1940)	20 Beech Tree Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Bell, Mrs. Louise V.	209 West 89th St., New York City
(Annie Megrue) (1930)	
Bennett-Baird, O. Josephine, M. D.	La Salle Apts., Washington, D. C.
(1931)	
Biggs, John S. (1941)	6225 32nd Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Bingham, Robert F. (1941)	2891 Paxton Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Bloom, Mrs. Sarah F. (1929)	Vienna, RFD, Va.
Boden, Mrs. Harry Clark (1941)	29 W. Park Place, Newark, Del.
Boice, Mrs. Edmund S. (1941)	534 Falls Rd., Rocky Mount, N. C.
Bouvier, Mrs. Henrietta J. (1919)	580 Park Ave., New York City
Bouvier, Maj. John Vernou (1940)	52 Broadway, New York City
Britton, Mrs. Winchester (1932)	Cranford, N. J.
Brown, Alexander C. (1939)	Mariner's Museum, Newport News, Va.
Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline (Kemper)	1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.
(1926)	
Bullitt, William Marshall (1914)	1711 Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Burns, Mrs. Annie Walker (1938)	R1, Box 119, Benning Sta., Washington, D. C.
Butner, Mrs. Arthur L.	1090 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, N. C.
(Estelle Shipley) (1940)	
Byrne, Mrs. James	1088 Park Ave., New York City.
(Olivia McGregor) (1939)	
Carpenter, Mrs. Walter S. (1936)	Wilmington, Del.
Cecil, Arthur Bond, M. D. (1933)	251 Muirfield Rd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Chaney, Mrs. Herbert M. (1936)	2115 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Chew, Major Fielder Bowie (1934)	1910 Biltmore St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Clark, Allen C. (1926)	Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Cooch, Mrs. Edward W. (1936)	Cooch's Bridge, Newark, Delaware
Cooke, George R. (1941)	391 Country Club, Gross Point, Mich.
Corrick, Mrs. Harry K. (1942)	4105 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Cox, Mrs. Merle Leroy (1942)	142 Longfellow St., N. W., Wash. D. C.
Cox, Thomas Riggs (1938)	Southport, Connecticut.
Cullen, Vincent (1942)	4 Albany St., New York City
Davidge, Walter Dorsey (1936)	1826 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Davidson, W. F. (1940)	14 E. 57th St., New York City
Dean, Joseph William (1934)	Kulpmont, Penna.
*Dearborn, Mrs. Frederick (1940)	580 Park Ave., New York City
Deford, B. Frank (1914)	608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
Deford, Mrs. B. Frank (1916)	
Dent, Louis Addison (1905)	3300 16th St., Washington, D. C.
Dent, Magruder (1937)	Old Church Rd., Greenwich, Conn.
Dolan, John J. (1934)	1323 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Donaldson, John W. (1927)	Millbrook, N. Y.
Dorsey, Vernon M. (1921)	1346 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Eliason, Mrs. James T. (1930)	New Castle, Delaware
Engle, Mrs. Kline d'A. (1941)	4019 Gilmore Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Ferrell, Mrs. Garland P. (1940)	Ferrell Ranch, Beaumont, Texas
Franklin, Robert S. (1931)	Charleston, W. Va.
Frazier, Mrs. John (1936)	8015 Navajo St., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
French, Mrs. W. E. Pattison	2101 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems) (1930)	
Gardner, Frank Williams (1934)	1192 Cleveland Ave., Columbus, O.

* Deceased.

- Lee, C. Stewart (1942).....2801 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, Del.
 Lehr, Mrs. Louis (1926).....825 Fifth Ave., New York City
 Lewis, Clifford, 3rd (1934).....240 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Libby, George F., M. D. (1933).... }
 Libby, Mrs. George F. (1919) } 913 25th St., San Diego, California
 (Augusta Maitland Carter)..... }
 Lowe, W. Eldridge (1936).....Chester Place, Englewood, N. J.
 McAdams, Rev. Edward P. (1906).....313 2nd St., S. E., Washington, D. C.
 McCormick, Rev. Leo J. (1940).....826 Wayne Ave., Silver Spring, Md.
 Magee, D. Frank (1938).....York, Penna.
 Manges, Mrs. Willis F. }
 (Marie Elsie Bosley) (1934).... } The Lenox, 13th & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia,
 Penna.
 Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio
 Massey, George V., 2nd (1937).....55 King St., Dover, Del.
 Metten, J. F. (1936).....N. Y. Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J.
 Middleton, Arthur Pierce (1939).....33-52 81st St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. C.
 Miller, William Alexander (1932).....911 Monroe St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
 Mills, Mrs. Ballinger (1934).....2908 Ave. O., Galveston, Texas
 Mish, Mrs. W. F., Jr. (1936).....Falling Waters, West Virginia
 Mohler, Mrs. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.
 Moss, James E. (1938).....219 E. Gowen Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Nicklin, Col. Benjamin Patten (1921) }
 } 720 James Blvd.,
 } Signal Mountain, Tennessee
 Nicodemus, F. Courtney, Jr. (1902)....Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.
 Oakes, Miss Virginia Buchanan (1941) ..905 Maine St., Wellesburg, W. Va.
 O'Brien, John (1937).....1247 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Olmsted, Mrs. Edward (1940).....700 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Oursler, Miss Mary C. (1921)..... }
 } 1415 Longfellow St., N. W.,
 } Washington, D. C.
 Phipps, Mrs. George M. (1940).....3109 Van Buren St., Wilmington, Del.
 Price, Mrs. Florence A. (1934)..... }
 } 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington,
 } D. C.
 Ranck, Samuel H. (1898).....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Reid, Mrs. C. R. (1928).....Newtonville, Mass.
 Reid, Leigh Wilber (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.
 Richardson, William Ewen (1939).....1719 Lamont St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Riggs, Thomas (1941).....1910 S. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Rinehart, Evan (1935).....72 Ivy Way, Port Washington, N. Y.
 Risacher, Rev. John A. (1934).....Box 1586, Durham, N. C.
 Roberson, H. C. (1936).....1218 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.
 Roberts, Emerson B., M. D. (1932).....Wilkinsburg, Penna.
 Roberts, Mrs. Lawrence Wood (1942) ..2110 Leroy Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Rogers, Col. Arthur C. (1920).....5 Radcliff Rd., Belle Haven, Alexandria, Va.
 Ruth, Thos. DeCoursey (1916).....55 Liberty St., New York City
 Satterlee, Herbert L. (1934).....1 Beekman Place, New York City
 Satterthwaite, Reuben, Jr. (1939).....DuPont Bldg., Wilmington, Delaware
 Scisco, Louis Dow (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C.
 Seth, Frank W. (1914).....Box 309, White Plains, N. Y.
 Sheppard, Mrs. Henrietta D. (1925)....17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
 Sherwood, Mrs. Horace K. T. (1939)....Glen Cove, L. I.
 Shoemaker, Rev. Samuel M. (1937)....61 Gramercy Park, New York City
 Silverson, Mrs. Katherine Taney.... }
 } 2655 Lakes of Isle Blvd.,
 } Minneapolis, Minn.
 Sioussat, St. George Leakin (1912)....Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude (1941).....Jefferson Apts., Washington, D. C.
 Smoot, Lewis Egerton (1921)..... }
 } 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W.,
 } Washington, D. C.
 Somers, Wilson E. (1935).....North Emporia, Va.
 Steele, Heath (1936).....61 Broadway, New York City

- Steiner, Dr. Walter R. (1927) 646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 Stephenson, Miss Jean (1929) Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
 Strider, Miss Emma T. (1927) 1450 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Sudler, Miss Carolina V. (1915) Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
 Sumwalt, Mrs. Mary H. (1909) 418 Franklin Ave., Danville, Illinois
 Sutliff, Mrs. S. Dana (1921) Shippensburg, Pa.
 Taylor, Stephen C. (1938) 5571 Hampton St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Thruston, R. C. Ballard (1917) Filson Club, Breckinridge St., Louisville, Ky.
 Tilghman, Douglas C. (1941) { c/o Queanbeyan Municipal Council, Queanbeyan, N. S. W., Australia
 Todd, Mrs. Henry Alfred (1935) 860 Park Ave., New York City
 Towson, Sheldon K. (1941) { 2684 Landon Rd., Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio
 Van Deventer, Horace (1937) Brighton Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 Van Rensselaer, Miss Florence (1926) 3 E. 82d St., New York City
 Vercoe, Mrs. Fred. (1939) 2479 Fair Ave., Columbus, Ohio
 Virkus, Fred. Adams (1930) 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
 Waggaman, Thomas E. (1939) U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.
 Wallis, Mrs. Thomas Smythe (1923) 1906 Randolph St., Arlington, Virginia
 Waters, Campbell Easter (1934) 5812 Chevy Chase Pkwy., Wash., D. C.
 Watson, Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie (1920) { Harrods Creek, Kentucky
 Watts, Mrs. James T. (1938) 514 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Weeks, Mangum (1941) 219 N. Royal St., Alexandria, Va.
 Welbon, Rev. Henry G. (1938) 77 E. Park Place, Newark, Del.
 White, John Campbell (1931) American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti
 Wilson, Samuel M. (1907) Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
 Winchester, James Price (1935) Wilmington, Delaware
 Wright, Mrs. J. Pilling (1939) Orchard Rd. & Kent Way, Newark, Del.
 Young, H. J. (1935) { Librarian, York County Historical Society, York, Penna.
 Young, Mrs. Norville Finley (1937) 1968 Denune Ave., Columbus, Ohio

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

- Abercrombie, Dr. Ronald T. (1916) 10 Whitfield Rd.
 Abercrombie, Mrs. Ronald T. (1937) 10 Whitfield Rd.
 Abrams, Michael A., M. D. (1936) 2360 Eutaw Place
 Addison, Joseph (1934) 806 Mercantile Trust Building
 Addison, Mrs. T. Gibson (Otie Seymour Candler) (1923) } P. O. Box 194, Baltimore
 Adkins, Frederick P. (1941) Salisbury, Md.
 Aiken, Miss M. Virginia J. (1934) 400 Lyman Ave.
 Akers, Mrs. Warren M. (1929) 2017 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Albee, Mrs. George (1921) Laurel, Md.
 Albert, Mrs. J. Taylor (1928) 1028 N. Calvert St.
 Alexander, Charles Butler (1923) Eccleston, Md.
 Allen, Hervey (1935) "Bonfield," Oxford, Md.
 Allen, Mrs. Wendell D. (1940) 216 Edgevale Rd
 Anderson, George M. (1933) 831 Park Ave.
 Anderson, Mrs. Joseph L. (1941) 4617 Hunt Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.
 Anderson, Mrs. Nils (1940) "Presqu'ile," Easton, Md.
 Anderson, Stuart H. (1940) 2919 St. Paul St.
 Andrews, Miss Julia G. de V. (1938) 107 E. Lake Ave.
 Apple, Joseph H. (1941) Frederick, Md.
 Arensberg, Mrs. Charles F. C. (1941) "Compton," Trappe, Md.
 Armstrong, Mrs. Arthur F. (1938) 2911 Chesley Ave.

Ash, Miss Mollie Howard (1924)	Elkton, Md.
Atkinson, Miss Grace (1937)	4201 Somerset Place
Atkinson, Matthew S., Jr. (1925)	37 South St.
Austin, Walter F. (1934)	Easton, Md.
Bach, Frank A. (1942)	12 Wendover Rd.
*Badger, Mrs. A. P. (1927)	1111 Edmondson Ave.
Baer, Michael S. (1920)	1001 N. Calvert St.
Baer, Richard P. (1941)	Frederick Rd., Catonsville, Md.
Baetjer, Charles H. (1936)	4300 Greenway
Baetjer, Edwin G. (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Harry N. (1936)	1409 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baetjer, Howard (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baetjer, Walter A., M. D. (1936)	16 W. Madison St.
Baile, J. David (1941)	Medford, Md.
Baker, Mrs. Harry J. (1941)	Ruxton, Md.
Baker, William G., Jr. (1916)	Care of Baker Watts & Co.
Baldwin, Francis J. (1939)	801 N. Charles St.
Baldwin, John Ashby (1935)	1302 John St.
Baldwin, Robert H. (1939)	Elkridge, Md.
Baldwin, Miss Rosa E. (1923)	3951 Cloverhill Road.
Baldwin, Summerfield, Jr. (1928)	117 W. Baltimore St.
Baldwin, Wm. Woodward (1924)	926 Cathedral St.
Ballard, Paul G. (1938)	6307 Pinehurst Ave.
Banks, Miss Elizabeth (1926)	2119 Bolton St.
Barker, Mrs. Lewellys F. (Lilian Halsey) (1931)	} 208 Stratford Rd.
Barnes, G. Harry (1936)	Homewood Apts.
Barnes, Walter D. (1928)	3603 Calloway Ave.
Barroll, L. Wethered (1910)	412 Equitable Bldg.
Barroll, Morris Keene (1917)	Chestertown, Md.
Barton, Carlyle (1924)	800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
Barton, Mrs. Carlyle (Isabel R. T.) (1929)	} Dulany Valley Rd., Towson, Md.
Barton, Randolph, Jr. (1915)	806 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baugh, Mrs. Frederick H. (1922)	207 Woodlawn Rd.
Baylor, John (1939)	Latrobe Apts.
Beall, Douglas H. (1939)	Sudbrook Park, Md.
Bean, Miss Mary Cloud (1930)	226 W. Lanvale St.
Beatty, Mrs. Philip Asfordby (1910)	Bradenton, Florida
Beck, Mrs. Harvey G. (1936)	215 Northway
Becker, Dr. Ernest J. (1942)	220 W. Lanvale St.
Beebe, Miss Heloise A. (1931)	404 Meadowbrook Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
*Beeuwkes, C. John (1924)	1706 First National Bank Bldg.
Beirne, Mrs. Francis F. (1935)	Ruxton, Md.
Bennett, Miss Sarah E. (1930)	2019 Eutaw Place
Benson, Harry L. (1910)	3106 Evergreen Ave.
Bergland, Dr. and Mrs. John McFar- land (1941)	} 229 Lambeth Rd.
Berry, Thomas N. (1940)	311 Washington St., Cumberland, Md.
Biays, Tolley A. (1939)	2807 N. Howard St.
Bibbins, Mrs. A. B. (1906)	2600 Maryland Ave.
Biedler, Mrs. William T., Jr. (1940)	305 Edgevale Rd.
Birmingham, Miss Grace (1939)	3112 N. Calvert St.
Black, Harry C., Jr. (1920)	Fidelity Building
Black, S. Duncan (1941)	Stevenson Lane, Towson, Md.
Bladensburg Historical Society (1938)	Bladensburg, Maryland
Blanchard, Peter P. (1939)	4814 Keswick Rd.
Bland, R. Howard (1937)	Rolling Rd., Catonsville, Md.

- Bland, Mrs. William B. (1935)..... Sparks, Md.
 Blunt, Royden A. (1936)..... Dorsey Hall Farm, Ellicott City, Md.
 Bode, Mrs. Wm. C. (Gulielma G. }
 Krebs Warner Hewes) (1937).... } 1900 Maryland Ave.
 Bond, Carroll T. (1916)..... 3507 N. Charles St.
 Bond, Duke (1919)..... Charles & Read Sts.
 Bond, Eugene A. (1936)..... Stevenson, Md.
 Bond, Richard Furness (1940)..... Relay, Md.
 Boone, James R. Herbert (1934).... }
 Boone, Mrs. James R. Herbert }
 (Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas) (1934) } 765 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Borden, Mrs. E. M. (1936)..... Washington Apts.
 Bordley, Dr. James, Jr. (1914)..... Charlcote Place
 Bordley, Dr. James, 3rd (1937)..... 3 Stratford Rd.
 Bosley, Charles B. (1941)..... Munsey Bldg.
 Bosley, John W. (1941)..... Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
 Bosworth, Mrs. C. W. (Beatrice) }
 (1929) } 2109 N. Calvert St.
 Bouchet, Charles J. (1921)..... 206 E. Biddle St.
 Boulden, Mrs. Chas. Newton (1916).. . P. O. Box 154, Baltimore
 Bounds, Mrs. George C. (1937)..... Hebron, Md.
 Bouse, John H., M. D. (1926)..... 2618 Beryl Ave.
 Bowdoin, Mrs. Henry J. (Julia Mor- }
 ris) (1930)..... } Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
 Bowe, Dr. Dudley Pleasants (1927).... 2 W. Read St.
 Bowie, Clarence K. (1916)..... Mercantile Trust Bldg.
 Bowie, Forrest Dodge (1936)..... Mt. Lubentia, R. F. D., Benning, D. C.
 Bowie, Miss Lucy Leigh (1936)..... 1301 Bolton St.
 Bowie, Mrs. Richmond Irving }
 (Effie Gwynn) (1934)..... } " Beechwood," Upper Marlboro, Md.
 Bowman, Isaiah (1936)..... Oak Place, Charles St.
 Boyce, Fred. G., Jr. (1916)..... 4102 Greenway
 Boyce, Heyward E. (1912)..... 4 Club Rd.
 Branin, Miss Helen R. (1941)..... Port Deposit, Md.
 Brent, Mrs. Duncan K. (1922)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Brent, Mrs. Robert F. (1916)..... The St. Paul Apts.
 Brewer, Wm. Treanor (1928)..... 4205 Penhurst Ave.
 Brewster, Mrs. Benjamin H., Jr. (1939). Stevenson, Md.
 Brogden, H. C. (1942)..... 4 Englewood Rd.
 Brooks, Rodney J. (1937)..... Melrose & Bellona Aves.
 Brown, Alexander (1902)..... 2500 Reistertown Rd.
 Brown, Donaldson (1941)..... Mt. Ararat Farms, Port Deposit, Md.
 Brown, Mrs. Thomas R. (1936)..... 14 Whitfield Rd.
 Browne, Rev. Lewis Beeman (1907).... St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
 Bruce, Howard (1925)..... c/o Baltimore National Bank
 Bruce, Wm. Cabell (1909)..... }
 Bruce, Mrs. Wm. Cabell (1920).... } Ruxton, Md.
 Brumbaugh, Chalmers S. (1940)..... 317 St. Dunstan's Rd.
 Brun, B. Lucien, D. D. S. (1936)..... 827 Park Ave.
 Brune, Fred W. (1929)..... 2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Brune, H. M. (1902)..... First National Bank Bldg.
 Bubert, Howard M., M. D. (1942).... 101 W. Read St.
 Buchanan, Thomas Gittings (1917).... 804 Garrett Bldg.
 Buck, Charles H. (1937)..... 215 E. Fayette St.
 Buck, George G. (1940)..... 225 E. Redwood St.
 Buck, Walter H. (1926)..... 609 Union Trust Bldg.
 Buckley, Mrs. William G. (Ethel) }
 (Close) (1931) } 1815 Park Ave.
 Buckingham, E. G. (1927)..... 1019 Winding Way

- Buddecke, Miss Jane D. (1941).....129 W. Lanvale St.
 Bull, Mrs. Carroll G. (Zelma Me- } 3021 N. Calvert St.
 lissa Smith) (1937)..... }
 Bunn, Very Rev. Edward B., S. J. (1940) ..Loyola College, Evergreen
 Burnett, Paul M. (1935).....Charles & Chase Sts.
 Butler, Thomas P. (1937).....c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
 Butterfield, Clement F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.
 Byrd, Harry Clifton, Ph. D. (1938).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- Cadwalader, Thomas F. (1934).....1000 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Cairnes, Miss Laura J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
 Campbell, Mrs. Harry Guy (1942).....400 Highland Ave., Towson, Md.
 Campbell, Mrs. Harry Mackin (1938)....5717 Roland Ave.
 Campbell, Milton (1935).....Easton, Md.
 Carey, Charles H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
 Carey, Lee C., Lt. Comm. U. S. N. }
 (Ret.) (1937)..... } Belvedere Hotel
- Carman, Mrs. Stanley (1936).....1617 Linden Ave.
 Carmine, Miss Margaret B. (1930).....Hopkins Apartments
 Carr, Mrs. Robert H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.
 Carroll, Douglas Gordon (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Carroll, Douglas Gordon, Jr. (1940)....Brooklandville, Md.
 Carroll, Miss Louise E. (1935).....2015 Edgewood St.
 Carroll, Miss M. Grace (1923).....Ambassador Apts.
 Carroll, Philip A. (1936).....55 Wall St., New York City
 Carter, Allan L. (1937).....3902 N. Charles St.
 Carter, H. LeRoy (1937).....843 University Pkwy.
 Carton, Mrs. Lawrence R. (1935)....."Poppinry House," Towson, Md.
 Carver, Mrs. David J. (1935).....217 Chancery Rd.
 Cassell, W. Barry (1934).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Casler, DeWitt B., M. D. (1941).....13 W. Chase St.
 Castle, Mrs. Guy W. S. (1932).....Oxon Hill, Md.
 Cathcart, Maxwell (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
 Chapman, James W., Jr. (1916).....415 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
 Chatard, Dr. J. Albert (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.
 Chesney, Dr. Alan M. (1939).....1419 Eutaw St.
 *Chesnut, Mrs. W. Calvin (1923)..... }
 Chesnut, Hon. W. Calvin (1897).... } 111 Ridgewood Road
- Chinard, Gilbert, Ph. D. (1935).....93 Mercer St., Princeton, N. J.
 Christhilf, Miss Katharine M. (1940)....119 Beechdale Rd.
 *Clark, Miss Anna E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments
 Clark, Charles Branch, Ph. D. (1940)....West Georgia College, Carrollton, Georgia
 Clark, Miss Charlotte (1940).....212 E. 39th St.
 Clark, Ernest J. (1931).....211 Highfield Rd.
 Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee (1928).....Stevenson, Md.
 Clark, Louis T. (1929).....Ellicott City, Md.
 *Clark, Walter L. (1921).....1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
- Clemens, Mrs. L. B. }
 (Olivia Fendall) (1939)..... } "Evesham Place," Govans P. O.
- Clemson, Charles O. (1928).....Westminster, Maryland
 Cleveland, Richard F. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Cloud, Mr. & Mrs. William Wood- }
 ward (1940)..... } 3 Hillside Road
- Coale, Joseph M. (1930).....511 Keyser Bldg.
 Coale, Mrs. Wm. Ellis (1936).....19 W. Cold Spring Lane
 Coblentz, Mrs. Oscar B. (1941).....Frederick Rd., Catonsville
 Cochran, Wm. F. (1937).....411 N. Charles St.
 Coe, Ward B. (1920).....Fidelity Building
 Cogswell, Latrobe (1937).....45 N. Evergreen Ave., Woodbury, N. J.

- Cohn, Charles M. (1919)..... Lexington Bldg.
 Cohn, Mrs. E. Herrman (Doris }
 Maslin) (1930)..... } Princess Anne, Maryland
 Cole, J. Wesley, M. D. (1931)..... { Loch Raven Blvd. & Hillen Rd., Towson,
 Md.
 Cole, Hon. William P. (1936)..... Towson, Md.
 Colgan, Edward J., Jr (1941)..... Fidelity Bldg.
 Collenberg, Mrs. Henry T. (1928)..... 116 Witherspoon Rd.
 Collins, Hon. Stephen R. (1941)..... Chestertown, Md.
 Collinson, Mrs. John (1937)..... 3943 Cloverhill Rd.
 Conlon, Charles C., Jr. (1937)..... 40 Warrenton Rd.
 Conn, Mrs. William Tipton (1936)..... 10 Midvale Rd.
 Connolly, Gerald C. (1919)..... }
 Connolly, James E., M. D. (1928).. } 1116 N. Eutaw St.
 Conrad, Mrs. Robert Y. (1941)..... Ambassador Apts.
 Constable, George W. (1940)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Cook, Miss Jane James..... Stevenson, Md.
 Cooke, Mrs. Miriam Baldwin (1930)..... Waterbury, Md.
 Coonan, Edward V. (1907)..... 121 W. Lafayette Ave.
 Cooper, J. Crossan, Jr. (1937)..... W. Lake Ave.
 Cooper, John P., Jr., (1940)..... 3 Brightside Ave., Pikesville, Md.
 Coriell, Dr. Lewis (1927)..... 111 W. Monument St.
 Cotten, Bruce (1912)..... Mt. Washington
 Coulter, Philemon B. (1938)..... 711 Park Ave.
 Cox, Charles Hurlley (1939)..... 3007 Shannon Drive
 Cranwell, John Philips (1936)..... 1622 Park Ave.
 Craycroft, T. Veazey (1941)..... Preston Apts.
 Cromwell, Mrs. W. Kennedy (1916)..... Brightside & Bellona Aves.
 Cronin, Mrs. W. H. (1932)..... Aberdeen, Md.
 Cullen, Dr. Thos. S. (1926)..... 20 E. Eager St.
 Culver, Francis Barnum (1910)..... 4709 Roland Ave.
 Curley, Right Reverend Michael J., }
 Archbishop of Baltimore (1937).. } 408 N. Charles St.
 Cutler, Geo. C. (1936)..... Garrison, Md.
- Dabney, Dr. William M. (1916)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Daiger, Mr. & Mrs. Matthais L. (1937) .. 3227 Vickers Rd.
 Daingerfield, Mrs. P. B. Key (1925) .. 4409 Greenway
 D'Alesandro, Hon. Thomas (1942)..... 245 Albemarle St.
 Dallam, C. Braxton (1924)..... 4001 Greenway
 Dalsheimer, Simon (1909)..... The Lord Baltimore Press
 Dalton, Joseph C. (1932)..... Sparks, Maryland
 Damuth, Rev. Warren K. (1923)..... Thurmont, Md.
 Darnall, Richard Bennett (1933)..... Greenock P. O., Maryland
 Darrell, Mrs. H. Cavendish (1937)..... 1109 Eutaw St.
 Dashiell, Benjamin J. (1914)..... Towson, Maryland
 Dashiell, Miss Mary Leeke (1934)..... Phoenix, Maryland
 Dashiell, N. Leeke, M. D. (1904)..... 2927 St. Paul St.
 Dashiell, Mrs. Nicholas L. (1922)..... 2927 St. Paul St.
 Davis, Mrs. Allen A. (1934)..... 34 E. Melrose Ave.
 Davis, E. Asbury (1924)..... 119-21 S. Howard St.
 Davis, Mrs. Harry S. (1939)..... 2112 Brookfield Ave.
 Davis, Dr. J. Staige (1916)..... 215 Wendover Rd.
 Davis, Dr. S. Griffith (1935)..... 220 Chancery St.
 *Davis, Dr. W. W. (1921)..... Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
 Davison, Miss Carolina V. (1925)..... Cecil Apts.
 Davison, Miss Elizabeth T. (1925)..... Cecil Apts.
 Dawson, E. Rowland (1940)..... 2805 St. Paul St.
 Day, Miss Mary Forman (1907)..... { The Donald, 1523 22nd St., N. W.,
 Washington, D. C.

- Debman, George R. (1937)..... Woodbrook, Baltimore
 de Corse, Miss Helen Camp (1941).... Box 535, Jessups, Md.
 Deford, Mrs. Robert B. }
 (Dorothea Hoffman) (1934).... } Gittings P. O., Md.
 Delaplaine, Hon. Edward S. (1920).... Frederick, Md.
 Delmar, Charles (1942)..... Frederick, Md.
 Denmead, Garner Wood (1923)..... 4214 Wickford Rd.
 Dennis, Mrs. James Teackle (1923).... 100 W. University Parkway
 Dennis, James U. (1907)..... 2 E. Lexington St.
 Dennis, Oregon Milton (1922)..... New Amsterdam Bldg.
 Dennis, Hon. Samuel K. (1905)..... Court House
 Dickerson, Hon. Edwin T. (1939).... 3004 Garrison Blvd.
 Dickinson, John (1941)..... " Crosiadore," Trappe, Md.
 Dielman, Louis H. (1905)..... Peabody Institute
 Digges, Mrs. Edward William (1939).. Malvern Rd., Ruxton, Md.
 Diggs, Albert (1940)..... Homewood Apts.
 Dixon, James (1926)..... Easton, Maryland
 Dodds, Mrs. S. A. (1941)..... Route 3, Box 851, Annapolis, Md.
 Dodson, Herbert K. (1909)..... 102 W. 39th St.
 Doebler, Valentine S. (1922)..... Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
 Doehler, Edward A. (1935)..... Loyola College, Evergreen
 Dole, Dr. Esther M. (1937)..... Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
 Donn, Edward W., Jr. (1935)..... 10 E. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Donnelly, Edward A. (1919)..... 213 N. Calvert St.
 Donoho, Edmond S. (1939)..... 18 N. Charles St.
 Dorsey, Dr. Caleb, Jr. (1927)..... 1700 Rosedale St.
 Dorsey, Mrs. John L. (1940)..... 1015 St. George's Rd.
 *Downey, Dr. Jesse W., Jr. (1929).... 209 Hawthorne Rd.
 Dozer, Donald Marquand, Ph. D. }
 (1938)..... } Univ. of Maryland, College Park
 Dryden, Thos. P. (1930)..... 208 Northfield Place
 Duer, Thomas Marshall (1935)..... 100 W. University Pkwy.
 Duffy, Edward (1920)..... 138 W. Lanvale St.
 Duffy, Mrs. Eleanor Bernard (1927) }
 Duffy, Henry (1916)..... } 110 W. North Ave.
 Dugan, Frank Markoe (1941)..... 907 St. Paul St.
 Dugan, Miss Mary Coale (1919)..... 124 W. Lanvale St.
 Duke, Charles C. (1939)..... 101 W. Monument St.
 Duke, William Bernard (1909)..... Valley Lee, Md.
 Dukehart, Morton Mcl. (1920)..... 419 Woodlawn Rd.
 Duker, Mrs. J. Edward (1923)..... 3904 N. Charles St.
 Dulany, Mrs. Josephine Lanahan (1936) .. Washington Apts.
 Duncan, A. E. (1941)..... First National Bank Bldg.
 Dunton, Wm. Rush, Jr., M. D. (1902) .. 33 Symington Ave., Catonsville, Md.
 Dutton, Meiric K. (1940)..... 221 Ridgemeade Rd.
 Duvall, Mrs. Richard M..... 2905 N. Charles St.
 Easter, Mrs. James W. (Anita T.) }
 (1929)..... } Owings Mills, Md.
 Edmondson, Mrs. Frank Gordon (1928) }
 Edmondson, J. Hooper (1928)..... } Roland Park Apts.
 Edmondson, W. W., Jr. (.....) }
 Edwards, Mrs. Charles Reid (1935).... } 106 Longwood Rd.
 Edwards, Mrs. Edmund P. (1928)..... 55 Lombardy Place
 Egerton, Stuart (1919)..... 106 Elmhurst Rd.
 *Ellicott, Charles E. (1918)..... Melvale, Md.
 Ellicott, William M. (1929)..... }
 Ellicott, Mrs. Wm. M. (1929)..... } 714 St. Paul St.
 Ellinger, Esther Parker (1922)..... 12 W. 25th St.

- Ellis, Edward D., M. D. (1936).....107 St. Dunstons Rd.
 Elphinstone, Lewis M. (1939).....4705 Roland Ave.
 Emmart, Wm. W. (1924).....1818 Munsey Bldg.
 England, Joseph Townsend (1939).....43 Iglehart Bldg.
 Englar, George Monroe (1928).....Roland Park Apts.
 Evans, Henry Ridgely (1935).....Wyman Park Apts.
 Ewell, Mrs. Emmett Robinson (1937)....1513 Bolton St.

 Fadum, Ernest F. (1942).....1301 Hearst Tower Bldg.
 Fairfax, Mrs. John (1938).....1210 Bolton St.
 Fenhagen, G. Corner (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
 Fenhagen, James C. (1927).....c/o Baltimore National Bank
 Fenwick, G. Bernard (1929).....Glyndon, Md.
 Fickus, Henry J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
 Finch, Rayme W. (1937).....207 W. 29th St.
 Findlay, Miss Mary P. B. (1930).....1510 Bolton St.
 Finley, Mrs. W. Norville (1930).....605 N. Charles St.
 Finney, Miss Catherine (1934).....937 St. Paul St.
 Finney, W. W. (1939).....Aberdeen, Md.
 Fisher, D. K. E. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
 Fisher, Samuel J. (1932).....Union Trust Bldg.
 Fisher, Dr. Wm. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
 Fitzgerald, Charles G. (1923).....911 St. Georges Rd.
 Flack, Horace E. (1938).....Mt. Washington, Md.
 Flack, Mrs. James W., Jr. (1937).... } 2921 St. Paul St.
 Flack, James W., Jr. (1939)..... }
 Fleming, Miss Elizabeth Boyd (1925).... } Canterbury Hall Apartments
 Florence, Nellie G. (1931)..... } Brentwood P. O., Md.
 Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. (1937).... } 1702 Park Ave.
 Focke, Walter D. (1941).....3700 N. Charles St.
 Fogg, George W. (1939).....College Park, Md.
 Fooks, Major Herbert C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building
 Forbes, George (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building
 Foster, Mrs. Henry C. (1939).....Clear Spring, Md.
 Foster, James W. (1935).....203 Oakdale Rd.
 Fowler, Mrs. Edith E. (1939).....104 Washington St., Cumberland, Md.
 Fowler, Laurence Hall (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
 Fowler, Miss Louisa Mc. E. (1939).....Washington Apts.
 France, Jacob (1926).....Calvert Building
 France, Mrs. Jacob (1926).....Old Court Rd., Pikesville, Md.
 Frank, Eli (1923).....2007 Sulgrave Ave., Mt. Washington
 Franklin, Mrs. Benjamin (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
 Frazer, Miss Grace Carvill (1941).....5607 Roxbury Place
 Frederick, Eugene (1939).....3208 Brightwood Ave.
 Frederick County Historical Society } ..Frederick, Md.
 (1941) }
 Freeman, Dr. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
 Freeman, J. Douglas (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd.
 French, H. Findlay (1929).....22 Light St.
 French, Dr. John C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road
 Frick, Fred. M. (1936).....609 Keyser Bldg.
 *Frick, George Arnold (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
 Friedenwald, Harry, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
 *Friedenwald, Julius, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
 Friedenwald, Mrs. Julius (1937).....Belvedere Hotel
 Funsten, Mrs. David (1941).....3012 N. Calvert St.

 Gaither, Charles D. (1919)....."Stockwood," Ellicott City, Md.
 Gale, Walter R. (1921).....241 W. Lanvale St.

Gans, Arthur D. (1939)	117 B. & O. Bldg.
Garcelon, Mrs. Herbert I. (1924)	Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
Gardiner, Norman Bentley (1938)	821 Park Ave.
Garrett, John W. (1898)	4545 N. Charles St.
Garrett, Mrs. Robert (1928)	} Charles St. and Wyndhurst Ave.
Garrett, Robert (1898)	
George, Mrs. Thomas Stevens (Esther Ridgely) (1934)	} Towson, Md.
Gibbs, John S., Jr. (1914)	
Gibbs, Mrs. Rufus M. (1924)	Woodbrook, Baltimore 1209 St. Paul St.
Gill, Mrs. Robert Lee (1924)	11 Club Road
Gilleland, Mrs. Marion A. (1936)	2017 E. North Ave.
Gillet, Mrs. James McClure (1939)	1420 Park Ave.
Gilpin, Mrs. Arthington, Jr. (1935)	7 Gittings Ave.
Gittings, Miss Victoria (1920)	1428 Park Ave.
Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (1915)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Goldsborough, Richard (1939)	Easton, Maryland
Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray (1937)	} 812 E. 41st St.
Gordon, Mrs. Alan L. (1937)	
Gordon, Mrs. Alexander H. (1916)	1613 Bolton St. 1009 N. Charles St.
Gordon, Douglas H. (1928)	100 E. Chase St.
Gordon, Miss Elizabeth S. (1941)	1009 N. Charles St.
*Gore, Clarence S., M. D. (1940)	Fidelity Bldg.
Gorman, Mrs. Grace Norris (1923)	Laurel, Md.
Gorter, Poultney (1939)	5314 St. Albans Way
Gough, Mrs. I. Pike (1916)	Hopkins Apts.
Graham, Albert D. (1915)	First National Bank Bldg.
*Graham, Boyd B. (1936)	4310 St. Paul St.
Graham, R. Walter, Jr., M. D. (1935)	3702 Greenway
Graham, Robert Lee (1936)	114 W. University Pkwy.
Green, Elmer S. (1934)	54 Ridge Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
Green, Ernest J. (1941)	2626 Shirley Ave.
Green, Mrs. John M. (1938)	4 Acton Place, Annapolis, Md.
Greenfield, Kent Roberts, Ph. D. (1934)	Tudor Arms Apts.
Greenway, Miss Elizabeth W. (1917)	2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886)	719 N. Charles St.
Greif, Mrs. Leonard L. (1940)	4 Slade Ave.
Griswold, Alexander Brown (1935)	Monkton, Md.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr. (1913)	Alex. Brown & Sons
Gross, Jacob (1937)	1605 Chilton St.
Hall, Miss Adelphine (1928)	5304 Springlake Way
Hall, Mrs. Arthur H., Sr. (1938)	McDonogh Lane, Pikesville, Md.
Hall, Cary D., Jr. (1919)	706 Fidelity Bldg.
Hall, Mrs. Howard Victor (1942)	Wardour, Md.
Hall, Miss Rosabel E. (1928)	2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
Hall, Sidney (1937)	1319 Park Ave.
Hall, Dr. William S. (1922)	215 Woodlawn Rd.
Hamilton, Mrs. S. Henry (1939)	1212 Bolton St.
*Hamman, Mrs. Louis (1923)	315 Overhill Rd.
Hammond, Edward (1923)	2116 N. Charles St.
Hammond, Edward Hopkins (1923)	3641 49th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Hancock, James E. (1907)	2122 St. Paul St.
Hann, Samuel M. (1915)	3902 Canterbury Rd.
Hanson, Aquilla Brown (1928)	3622 Greenmount Ave.
Hanson, B. Henry, Jr. (1940)	204 Stratford Rd.
Hardinge, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Jr. (1932)	} 2450 Eutaw Place

- Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894) Fidelity Building.
 Harlan, Mrs. Henry D. (1928) 4909 Falls Rd.
 Harper, Mrs. Anna Ellis (1941) St. Michaels, Md.
 Harper, George Houston (1921) Homewood Apts.
 Harris, Miss Helen Nicholson (1928) St. Paul Apts.
 Harris, Norris (1927) }
 Harris, Mrs. Norris (1926) } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
 Harris, Mrs. W. Hall (Alice Patter- }
 son) (1919) } 102 Longwood Rd.
 Harris, W. Hall, Jr. (1938) }
 Harris, Mrs. W. Hall, Jr. (1941) . . . } 31 E. Mt. Vernon Pl.
 Harris, W. Hall, 3rd (1938) 1210 Bolton St.
 Harrison, Dr. Edmund P. H., Jr. (1934) 2903 N. Charles St.
 Harrison, George (1915) 4426 Marble Hall Rd.
 Harrison, J. Edward (1915) 315 E. University Pkwy.
 Harrison, Mrs. John W. (1941) Box 45, Sudlersville, Md.
 Harrison, Miss Rebekah (1919) Ellicott City, Md.
 Harrison, Robert B. (1936) Garrison, Md.
 Hart, Robert S. (1923) 101 W. Monument St.
 Hayden, Mrs. Lewis M. (1927) 2010 Park Ave.
 Hayes, Robert F., Jr. (1923) 3526 Roland Ave.
 Hayward, F. Sidney (1897) Harwood Ave., Govans
 Hecht, Miss Beatrice Mae (1936) Arlington Park Apts.
 Helfenstein, Rt. Rev. Edward T. (1920) 105 W. Monument St.
 Hemphill, Mrs. James M. (1940) Elkridge, Md.
 Henderson, Charles F. (1919) Continental Trust Bldg.
 Henderson, George (1934) Cumberland, Md.
 Henderson, Mrs. Louisa P. (1919) Cumberland, Md.
 Hendler, L. Manuel (1939) 913 Lake Drive
 Henry, Daniel M. (1923) Easton, Maryland
 Henry, Mrs. M. Lynn (1928) Linthicum Heights, Md.
 Henry, Mrs. Roberta B. (1914) " Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
 Herring, Thomas R. (1919) 10 South St.
 Hewes, Miss Frances Cushing (1941) 407 Cedarcroft Rd.
 Hewes, M. Warner (1922) 2315 Maryland Ave.
 Hewes, Miss Sarah C. (1940) 407 Cedarcroft Rd.
 Hibbard, Francis Charles (1941) Box 174, Barnesville, Md.
 Hicks, Admiral T. Holliday (1938) Cambridge, Md.
 Hicks, T. Russell (1929) 106 W. Madison St.
 Hill, Bancroft (1941) c/o Baltimore Transit Co., Equitable Bldg.
 Hill, Mrs. Eben C. (1941) Hotel Stafford
 *Hill, John Philip Clayton (1899) 16 E. Lexington St.
 Hilles, Mrs. William S. (1934) 4603 Millbrook Rd., Guilford
 Hines, Rev. Charles J. (1922) 27 S. Ellwood Ave.
 Hitchcock, Ella Sprague (1919) 219 City Hall
 Hodges, Miss Jessie L. (1942) 3748 Old York Rd.
 Hoen, Albert B. (1935) 100 Ridgewood Rd.
 Hoff, Mrs. Violet B. (1924) Ruxton, Md.
 Hogan, Dr. John F. (1929) 7 East Preston St.
 Holbeine, Sister M. Clotilde (1933) Mt. St. Agnes, Mount Washington
 Holdcraft, Mehrling (1930) 2315 Harlem Ave.
 Holly, Miss Netta E. (1934) Havre de Grace, Md.
 Hooff, Miss Mary Stabler (1922) 1205 Linden Ave.
 Hooper, Miss Florence (1937) 101 E. Redwood St.
 Hoopes, Miss Blanche L. (1935) Blackstone Apts.
 *Hoopes, Miss M. Ella (1935) Homewood Apts.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Mabel Ford (1924) 2 Wyndhurst Ave.
 Hopkins, Roger Brooke, Jr. (1938) " Bagatelle," Woodbrook, Baltimore
 Hopper, Charles Cox (1930) 1405 John St.

- Hough, Miss Anne Edmondson (1928) }
 Hough, Miss Ethel (1937) } 212 Lambeth Rd.
 Howard, Arthur C. (1937) 329 Dolphin St.
 Howard, Charles McHenry (1902) 901 St. Paul St.
 Howard, Charles Morris (1907) 1010 Munsey Bldg.
 *Howard, John D. (1917) 209 W. Monument St.
 Howard, John Eager, of B. (1936) Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.
 Howard, Miss Julia McHenry (1927) }
 Howard, Miss May (1927) } 901 St. Paul St.
 Howell, G. Robert (1935) Fidelity Bldg.
 Howell, William H., M. D. (1935) 112 St. Dunstan's Rd.
 Howell, William R., Ph. D. (1929) ... {
 E. Campus Ave., Byforth Heights,
 Chestertown, Md.
 Hoye, Charles E. (1931) Sang Run, Md.
 Hoyt, William Dana, Jr. (1930) Alderman Library, University, Va.
 Hubbard, Thomas F. (1928) 317 Woodlawn Rd.
 Hubbard, Mrs. Wilbur W. (1940) Chestertown, Md.
 Hubner, William R. (1920) Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
 *Hughes, Thomas (1886) 1018 Cathedral St.
 Hutchins, Miss Katherine K. (1928) 142 W. Lanvale St.
 Hutzler, Albert D. (1936) "Pomona," Pikesville, Md.
 Hyde, Bryden Bordley (1940) "Evesham," Northern Parkway
 Hyde, Enoch Pratt (1906) 3507 N. Charles St.
 Hysan, William B., Jr. (1937) 6301 Eastern Ave.
- Ijams, Miss Ella (1933) 3702 Mohawk Ave.
 Ijams, Mrs. George W. (1913) 1324 Eutaw Place
 Ingersoll, William Belt (1941) 6407 Meadow Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Ingle, Miss Eliza (1934) }
 Ingle, William (1909) } 1710 Park Ave.
 Isaacs, Miss Bertha P. (1934) "Maplewood," Elkridge, Md.
 Israel, Miss Ellen C. (1934) 701 Cathedral St.
 Ives, Mrs. Charles P. (1941) 4211 Wickford Rd.
- Jackson, Mrs. George S. (1910) Garrison, Md.
 Jackson, Mayor Howard W. (1937) }
 Jackson, Mrs. Howard W. (1936) ... } 5222 Springlake Way
 Jacobs, Frank, Esq. (1935) Bel Air, Md.
 James, Macgill (1934) 1228 30th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 James, Mrs. Richard H. (1940) 8400 Piney Beach Rd., Silver Spring, Md.
 Janney, Mrs. Stuart S. (1936) Garrison, Md.
 Jarman, Miss Martha F. (1934) Princess Anne, Md.
 Jeffery, Mrs. Elmore Berry (1933) 307 Somerset Rd.
 Jencks, Mrs. Francis M. (1924) 1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
 Jenkins, M. Ernest (1924) Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
 Jenkins, Michael Oswald (1941) 107 W. Monument St.
 Jenkins, T. Courtney (1940) "Denbigh," W. Lake Ave.
 Johnson, Miss Mary Louise (1935) Frederick, Md.
 Johnson, Mrs. William H. (1939) 306 Underwood Court
 Johnston, Mrs. John Edward (1936) Charlote House
 Johnston, Mrs. Lola E. (1929) Warrington Apts.
 Jones, A. Carroll (1941) 302 Gittings Ave.
 *Jones, Arthur Lafayette (1911) 1516 Bolton St.
 Jones, Miss Nell Dennis (1941) 407 Park Ave.
 Jones, Miss Ruth (1932) Towson, Md.
- Joseph, Miss Bertha Coblens (1939) }
 Joseph, Miss Jeannette (1936) } 1513 Eutaw Place
 Joyce, Mrs. John Collinson (Amy }
 Knight) (1936) } Iris Hill-on-Severn, Arnold P. O., Md.

- Joyce, Temple N. (1927)..... Joyce Station, Md.
 Judik, Mrs. J. Henry (1918)..... 3906 St. Paul St.
- Katz, Joseph (1935)..... 7201 Park Heights Ave.
 Keech, Mrs. Carolina Pagon (1924).... Roland Park Apts.
 Kelley, William J. (1939)..... 22 Light St.
 Kelly, Howard A., M. D. (1919)..... 1418 Eutaw Place
 Kelly, James Vincent (1941)..... Stone House, Druid Hill Park
 Kemp, Ernest W. (1935)..... 219 W. Centre St.
 Kenney, Benj. F. (1937)..... c/o Central Savings Bank
 Kent, Mrs. Frank R. (1941)..... Lombardy Apts.
 Keys, Miss Jane G. (1905)..... 605 E. 41st St.
 Keyser, H. Irvine, 2nd (1928)..... Brooklandville, Md.
 Keyser, W. Irvine (1917)..... Stevenson, Md.
 Kidd, Miss Bertha Moulton (1942).... 3219 Windsor Ave.
 King, Edward Stevenson (1938)..... 5305 Falls Road Terrace
 Kirkman, Walter N. (1927)..... Rolling Road, Catonsville, Md.
 Klein, Daniel E. (1937)..... 618 University Pkwy., W.
 Knox, J. H. Mason, Jr., M. D. (1909)... 211 Wendover Road
 Koppelman, Arthur (1941)..... 5 Light St.
 Koppelman, Walter (1927)..... 102 Milbrook Rd.
 Krebs, Mrs. Robert Newton (1941).... "Ann's Delight," Annapolis, Md.
 Kriel, Mrs. Walter E. (1938)..... Hampstead, Md.
 Krug, Miss Elsie Clark (1941)..... 2227 St. Paul St.
- Labrot, William H. (1941)..... Annapolis, Md.
 Lanahan, Mrs. William Wallace }
 (Eleanor Williams) (1929)..... } Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
- Lane, William Preston, Jr. (1939)..... Hagerstown, Md.
 Lasson, Nelson B. (1939)..... 6110 Biltmore Ave.
 Latrobe, Ferdinand C. (1932)..... 3921 Canterbury Rd.
 Leach, Miss Mary Clara (1924)..... 4014 Edmondson Ave.
 Leakin, Miss Susan Dobbin (1923).... 103 W. Monument St.
 LeCompte, E. Lee (1941)..... 514 Munsey Bldg.
 Lee, H. H. M. (1923)..... 1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
 Lee, John L. G. (1916)..... 511 Calvert Building
 LeFevre, Mrs. Wm. Douglas (1935)... R. F. D. 1, Chesapeake City, Md.
 Legg, John C., Jr. (1916)..... 222 E. Redwood St.
 Leser, C. C. Fulton (1935)..... 3915 N. Charles St.
 Leupold, Mrs. Richard J. (1934).... 223 E. Preston St.
 Levering, Edwin W., Jr. (1935)..... Ruxton, Md.
 Levy, Lester S. (1937)..... Lombard & Paca Sts.
 Levy, Oscar G. (1928)..... 423 N. Fulton Ave.
 Levy, William B. (1909)..... 3700 N. Charles St.
 Lewis, Prof. Charles L., U. S. N. A. }
 (1936)..... } 41 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
- Lilly, Austin Jenkins (1941)..... 2742 St. Paul St.
 *Linville, Charles H. (1938)..... 4003 Keswick Rd.
 Litsinger, Miss Elizabeth C. (1938)... 1503 Mt. Royal Ave.
 Littig, Mrs. John M. (1919)..... Cambridge Apartments
 Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Howard (1928)... Easton, Md.
 Lockard, G. Carroll, M. D. (1919)... }
 Lockard, Mrs. G. Carroll (1930).... } 2925 N. Charles St.
 Lockhart, Henry, Jr. (1935)..... "Cleghorn-on-Wye," Longwoods, Md.
 Long, Mrs. Breckenridge (1931)..... Laurel, Md.
 Long, G. Allison, Jr. (1940)..... 452 Lexington Bldg.
 Lord, Mrs. J. Walter (1923)..... 4314 Roland Court
 Lord, Mrs. J. Williams (1919)..... 1011 N. Charles St.
 Lowry, Henry A. (1939)..... }
 Lowry, Mrs. Henry A. (1938)..... } 610 W. 40th St.

- Lucas, J. C. M. (1936).....Standard Oil Building
Luhn, John A. (1942).....2408 Elsinor Ave.
Lynch, Mrs. M. John..... } Westminster, Md.
(Branford Gist) (1939)..... }
Lyon, Miss Grace (1923).....223 Wendover Rd.
- McCabe, Jos. A. (1936).....1312 Homewood Ave.
McCardell, Lee (1929).....4618 Wilmslow Rd.
McCarty, Mrs. Agatha Shipley (1935)...636 Cokesbury Ave.
McCarty, Howard, Jr. (1941).....15 W. Franklin St.
McCeney, Mrs. George Patterson (1940)..Laurel, Md.
McCleave, R. Hugh (1928).....Cumberland, Maryland
McColgan, Charles C. (1916).....2710 N. Calvert St.
McColgan, Edward (1921).....200 N. Beechwood Ave.
McCormick-Goodhart, Leander (1928).. "Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
McCubbin, Mrs. Wm. H. (1936).....1925 E. 32nd St.
McCulloch, Mrs. Duncan (1932).....Glencoe, Md.
McCullough, David Norman (1938)....2702 Roslyn Ave.
MacGill, James (1934).....Atholton, Md.
McIntosh, J. Rieman (1937).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
McIntyre, Edward J. (1934).....1213 Luzerne Ave.
McIntyre, Edward L. (1941).....1213 Luzerne Ave.
McKenrick, Mrs. Carl Ross (1939)....321 Hawthorne Rd.
McKim, S. S. (1902).....P. O. Box 893
McLane, Miss Elizabeth C. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933).....1201 N. Calvert St.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Matthews }
(1929)..... } 1732 N. Calvert St.
- Machen, Arthur W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
Machen, Thomas G. (1937).....Poplar Hill Rd.
Mackall, R. McGill (1928).....2423 Pickwick Rd.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929)....Annapolis, Md.
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....308 Overhill Rd.
Manning, James R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
Marbury, Mrs. Ogle (1940).....Laurel, Md.
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915)....Box 3753, Druid Station, Baltimore
Markell, Charles (1937).....1804 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923)....Frederick, Md.
Marshall, Mrs. H. Benthall (1941)....Garrison, Md.
Marshall, Morgan (1935).....Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore
Marshall, Mrs. Robert E. Lee (1937)...1013 Poplar Hill Rd.
Marshall, Thomas Hartley, Jr. (1941)..4319 Marble Hall Rd.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923)...1514 33rd St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)...Johns Hopkins University
Maulsby, Holt (1940).....4503 Roland Ave.
Maynard, Julian H., Lt. Comm. }
U. S. N. (1936)..... } 80 Cranberry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Maynard, Mrs. Sellman (1938).....2507 Roslyn Ave.
Mead, Gilbert W. (1941).....Washington College, Chestertown, Md.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930)...3102 Hilton St.
Medford, Richard C. (1940).....Municipal Museum
Mencken, August (1928).....1524 Hollins St.
Merrick, Robert G. (1937).....Munsey Bldg.
Merritt, Elizabeth, Ph.D. (1939)....Pleasant Hill Rd., Owings Mill, Md.

- Seitz, Mrs. S. Clayton (1934).....Towson, Md.
 Selden, Albert A. (1935).....Rehoboth, Del.
 Semmes, Miss Frances C. (1929).....222 W. Lanvale St.
 Semmes, John E., Jr. (1916).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Semmes, Raphael (1923).....1105 N. Eutaw St.
 Severn, Edwin F. (1936).....55 Oregon Ave., Halethorpe, Md.
 Shackelford, Wm. T. (1926).....Earl Court Apts.
 Shamer, Maurice Emory (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
 Shannahan, E. McNeal (1936).....Easton, Md.
 Shaw, John K., Jr. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.
 Sherwood, Donald H. (1939).....Box 1604, Baltimore, Md.
 Sherwood, John W. (1939).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
 Sherwood, Watson E. (1931).....5201 St. Albans Way
 Shipley, Arthur M. (1935).....507 Edgevale Rd.
 Shipley, George (1924).....Fairhaven, Easton, Md.
 Shoemaker, Mrs. Edward (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
 Showacre, Miss Elizabeth B. (1932).....3701 Garrison Blvd.
 Shreve, Levin Gale (1938).....127 W. Lanvale St.
 Shriver, Mrs. Edward Jenkins (1936).....205 Ridgewood Rd.
 Shriver, George M. (1935).....Old Court Rd.
 Shure, Austin F. (1932).....6009 Greenspring Ave.
 Sill, Mrs. Howard (1928).....1203 St. Paul St.
 *Simpson, Mrs. Edward (1935).....1528 Bolton St.
 Simpson, E. Ridgely (1941).....Ruxton, Md.
 Sindall, Robert A. (1942).....202 Tunbridge Rd.
 Sioussat, Mrs. Annie Leakin (1891).....1000 N. Charles St.
 Skeen, John H. (1927).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Skinner, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
 *Skirven, Percy G. (1914).....2800 Reisterstown Rd.
 Slack, Dr. & Mrs. Harry R., Jr. (1938).....8 Bishop's Rd.
 Slagle, A. Russell (1937).....4803 Roland Ave.
 Slaybaugh, J. Paul (1941).....West Nottingham Academy, Colora, Md.
 Slemmer, Mrs. William R. }
 (Martha Kemp) (1938).....} "Kembire," Frederick, Md.
 Slingluff, Jesse (1936).....Md. Trust Bldg.
 Sloan, Miss Anne M. (1924).....Lonaconing, Md.
 Slocum, Mrs. Geo. Washington (1925).....4100 N. Charles St.
 Small, C. H. (1942).....Laytonsville, Md.
 Smith, Charles Stephenson (1940)....."Havre de Venture," Port Tobacco, Md.
 Smith, Miss Grace Vernon (1940).....Ridgely, Md.
 Smith, Mrs. Henry Edmond (1923).....Blandair, Ellicott City, Md.
 Smith, Mrs. James S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
 Smith, R. Manson (1937).....c/o Mercantile Trust Co.
 Smith, Mrs. Tunstall (1935).....Preston Apts.
 Smith, Winford H., M. D. (1939).....Johns Hopkins Hospital
 Snow, Mrs. Henry (Maud Birnie }
 Cary) (1925).....} 4824 Roland Avenue
 Sollers, Basil (1933).....31 Irwin St., Portsmouth, Va.
 Solter, George A. (1925).....Court House, City
 Soper, Hon. Morris A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.
 Speer, J. Ramsey (1931).....Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
 Spence, Miss Lydia E. (1937).....626 S. Paca St.
 Spencer, Miss Eleanor Patterson (1936).....Goucher College
 Spilker, Miss Julia E. (1933).....Northway Apts.
 Sprigg, James Cresap (1932).....Allston Apts.
 Stanford, John Harwood (1937).....Munsey Bldg.
 Stanley, John S. (1936).....First National Bank Bldg.
 Stanley, William (1938).....2701 Chesapeake St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
 Stanton, Hon. Robert F. (1937) }
 Stanton, Mrs. Robert F. (1937).....} 853 University Pkwy. W.

- Steele, C. E. (1940).....Hagerstown, Md.
 *Steele, Miss Rosa (1925).....3809 N. Charles St.
 Steuart, Lamar Hollyday (1928).....1311 John Street
 Steuart, Richard D. (1919).....703 W. University Pkwy.
 Steuart, Miss Susan Elliott (1929).....5709 Roland Ave.
 Stick, Mrs. Gordon M. F. (Anna }
 Howard Fitchett) (1930)..... } Glenarm, Maryland
 Steiff, Gideon N. (1939).....Wyman Park Driveway
 Stoll, Mrs. Conrad (1926).....Brooklyn, Md.
 Stork, Wm. B., Lt. U. S. Navy, Ret. }
 (1928) } 3947 Canterbury Rd.
 Storm, William M. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
 Stow, John Carroll (1933).....4001 N. Charles St.
 Stran, Mrs. Thomas P. }
 (Caroline S. Bansemer) (1929).. } Ambassador Apts.
 Straus, Isaac Lobe (1935).....Brooklandville, Md.
 Stritehoff, Nelson H. (1937).....327 Paddington Rd.
 Strong, Gordon (1936).....Sugar Loaf Mountain, Dickerson Sta., Md.
 Stump, John B. (1937).....Bel Air, Md.
 Sudler, Miss Elizabeth T. (1941).....Salisbury, Md.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Felix R., Jr. (1922).....1605 Park Ave.
 Swain, Robert L., M.D. (1936).....7712 35th Ave., Jackson Hgts., L. I.
 Swann, Don (1935).....879 Park Ave.
 Swann, Mrs. Sherlock (1941).....5403 St. Albans Way.
 *Sweeny, Mrs. Louis F. (1919).....2844 N. Calvert St.
 Slope, John L. (1941).....Equitable Bldg.
 Symington, Mrs. Donald (1938).....Darlington, Md.
 Symington, John F. (1924).....1407 Philpot St.
- Tabler, Dr. H. E. (1926).....Box 2, Hancock, Md.
 *Tall, Miss Lida Lee (1940).....3401 Greenway
 Tall, Webster C. (1942).....500 Maryland Trust Bldg.
 Taylor, Mrs. Clarence M. (1930).....619 Orpington Rd.
 Terwilliger, W. Bird (1941).....1532 Rolling Rd., Relay, Md.
 Thom, Mrs. Mary W. (1919).....Warrington Apts.
 Thomas, Mrs. Douglas (Catherine }
 Bowie Clagett) (1925)..... } 2739 N. Calvert St.
 Thomas, Mrs. Harvey C. (1914).....Wyman Park Apts.
 Thomas, Mrs. James Walter (1935).....Cumberland, Md.
 Thomas, Mrs. William H. (1940).....Westminster, Md.
 Thomas, William S. (1915).....211 N. Calvert St.
 Thompson, Miss Edith V. (1939).....1412 E. Chase St.
 Tierney, Rev. John J., S. S. (1941).....St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md.
 Tiffany, Herbert T. (1919).....Severn Apts.
 Tilghman, Lt. Col. Harrison (1917)...Foxley Hall, Easton, Md.
 Tilghman, J. Donnell (1928).....Easton, Md.
 Tilghman, Tench Francis (1940).....26 Maryland Ave., Annapolis, Md.
 Tilghman, W. H. DeCourcy (1941).....109 W. Monument St.
 Tilghman, Mrs. William H. }
 (Irma B.) (1934)..... } Salisbury, Md.
 Tolley, Oscar Kemp (1938).....Corbett, Md.
 Tompkins, Raymond S. (1942).....c/o Baltimore Transit Co.
 Torrence, Robert M. (1933).....110 Edgevale Rd.
 Torrence, Mrs. Robert M. (1934).....110 Edgevale Rd.
 Tracy, Arthur G. (1933).....Hampstead, Md.
 Treide, Henry E. (1922).....4201 St. Paul St.
 Trimble, I. Ridgeway, M.D. (1939).....8 W. Madison St.
 Trippe, Barclay H. (1941).....Easton, Md.
 Tubman, Mrs. Samuel A. (1921).....2808 N. Calvert St.

- Tucker, Mrs. Clarence A. (1922).....Sudbrook Park
 Turnbull, Miss Anne Graeme (1919)....1623 Park Ave.
 Turner, Mrs. J. Frank (1926).....Cecil Apartments
 Turner, James F. (1941).....5407 Greenspring Ave.
 Turner, Mrs. Mary Ellis (1940).....Calvert Court Apts.
 Tyson, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 Valentine, Miss Katherine (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
 Van Hollen, Donald B. (1925).....Cedarcroft & Hillen Rds., Cedarcroft
 Van Lennep, Mrs. G. A. (1942).....St. Michaels, Md.
 Veazey, George Ross (1940).....107 Club Rd.
 Veitch, Dr. Fletcher P. (1926)..... }
 Veitch, Mrs. Laura B. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.
 Verplanck, Mrs. Van Noyes (1942)....Timonium, Md.
 Vest, Dr. Cecil W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
 Vickery, Stephen G. (1925).....Earl Court Apts.
 Vincenti, Mrs. Rudolph (1939).....3701 N. Charles St.
 Von der Horst, Miss Louise (1928)....747 W. North Ave.
 Wachter, Frank C. (1941).....16 E. Madison St.
 Wainwright, Charles W., M. D. (1940) 6004 Charlesmeade Rd.
 Walker, Henry M. (1933).....2927 N. Calvert St.
 Wallace, Chas. C. (1915).....Union Trust Building
 Wallace, Frank T. (1936).....11 E. Saratoga St.
 Wallis, Miss Adelaide B. (1940).....4201 Somerset Rd.
 Walsh, William C. (1941).....Liberty Trust Bldg., Cumberland, Md.
 Walters, Miss Estelle S. (1938).....2819 N. Calvert St.
 Ward, Miss Catherine Beata (1940)...208 E. Biddle St.
 Ward, Miss Elizabeth (1933).....1514 Park Ave.
 Ward, Mrs. Frank Atwater (1940)....208 E. Biddle St.
 Warfel, Harry R. (1942).....5601 42nd Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
 Warfield, Edwin, Jr. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 Warfield, Henry M. (1937).....Timonium, Md.
 Warfield, T. Wallace (1941).....8 Charlcothe Place
 Waring, Col. J. M. S. (1933).....277 Park Ave., New York City
 Waters, J. Seymour T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building
 Waters, Miss Mary E. (1916)..... }
 } c/o English Speaking Union, Rockefeller
 } Centre, New York City
 Watkins, Ira D. (1939).....Mount Airy, Md.
 Watson, Mark Skinner (1938).....1 Merryman Court
 Weaver, Lt.-Col. F. P. (1941).....Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
 Webb, Miss Celeste (1930).....9 Wendover Rd.
 Webb-Peploe, Mrs. Laura Hammond }
 (1922) } 3927 Canterbury Rd.
 Webber, Charles R. (1920).....B. and O. Building
 Webster, Mrs. J. Cook (1942).....727 Newington Ave.
 Weisberger, Siegfried (1941).....913 N. Charles St.
 Weiskittel, Harry C. (1938).....3022 St. Paul St.
 Weld, Mrs. Charles R. (1937).....119 W. Franklin St.
 Wells, Clifton K., Jr. (1941).....3 Middleton Court
 Welsh, Mrs. Robert A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
 Wetherall, Wm. Pinkney (1941).....317 President St.
 Whedbee, James S. (1927).....Maryland Life Insurance Bldg.
 Wheeler, Elliott (1935)....."Canterbury," Easton, Md.
 Wheeler, Joseph L. (1927).....Enoch Pratt Free Library
 Whitcraft, Franklin P., Jr. (1937)....Lutherville, Md.
 White, Charles Hoover (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
 White, Mrs. George Howard, Jr. (1920). Upperville, Va.
 White, Mrs. Harry (1941).....701 Cathedral St.
 White, Mrs. John Odenheimer (1937)...Sudbrook Park, Md.

